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13 APR 1933

PRICE ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XXI NO 87 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

INSURANCE

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

SOVIET CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST ARRESTED BRITONS

Out Of The Gloaming.

"Roy's Weekly" advises the Millowners' Association to send their "trade watchmen" to Japan to ferret out its trade secrets. Our Millowners, however, believe that economy begins at home—with the workers' wages.

* * * *

Bombay must really protest against the dead set made against her patriotic millionaire millowners, who are not even allowed to earn their additional half per cent. by sending their money out of the country. Has the Asesmbly gone Bolshie?

* * * *

We are glad there was one member who looked with kindly eyes on our depressed millionaires. Dr. Ziauddin would not only not penalise them but would give them a bounty. And they wouldn't blush to take it.

* * * *

"Does might prevail? Is there a spiritual and moral governance of the world? Are there laws which are true for all times, which neither individuals nor nations can violate with impunity." Thus the Sairey Gamp of Dalal St. in a spirit of exaltation.

* * * *

But at the end we are told that, White Paper schemes which do not take "note of the human aspect are bound to fail. Is there need to say more?" No need at all. In fact there was no need to say anything on the subject. Better to keep on the water wagon.

* * * *

Bombay Liberals threaten that if the White Paper policy is put into effect their number will be "further attenuated." Getting nearer to the shadow of independence,—isn't it?

* * * *

D. B. Krishnamacharya M.L.A., is refusing to go to London unless the religious heads undertake his "purification" after his return. Sir Purshottamdas will give him a few hints on how to get absolution.

* * * *

Noble Lords can quarrel it seems like cats. Earl Halsbury, who has inherited all his father's die-hardism and peppery temper, accused Government of "sheltering behind the petticoats of a packed committee." Rather a nasty one for the old women on that Joint.

* * * *

Lord Lloyd accused Government of filling the Committee with persons who firmly believed in Government's policy. He knows the ropes—how to pack committees and get inconvenient people out of the way.

* * * *

It was never easy to get at Truth, and it was still more difficult in the case of Orientals, said the septuagenarian Lord Salisbury. And India is full of officials who like Pontius Pilate don't know what is Truth.

* * * *

His point was that they could never trust Orientals with anything,—not even their own money. There is a straight name for the kind of trustee Salisbury wants the British to be. But he didn't use it, of course.

* * * *

Lord Hailsham regretted that Lord Lloyd was unable to join the Committee on account of his previous "convictions" which Government would seriously consider. We suppose they've got his thumb prints too.

* * * *

Lord Reading said he would not sit on a Committee if he had to agree with what the Government told him to. Surprising in a man who served as Viceroy under all the three political parties and agreed with every one of them.

* * * *

"So Dora took the rich old invalid for better or worse?"

"No she took him for worse, but he got better."

MACDONALD PLEADS GUILTY

Indictment of Espionage, Corruption and Wrecking Tactics

(SPECIAL CABLE)

MOSCOW, April 12.

A sensation was caused in the court when William Macdonald pleaded guilty to the indictment which alleged that he admitted espionage under the direction of Thornton and Monkhouse, who was also aided by Cushny.

The whole evidence supporting the charges is based, according to the indictment, on alleged confessions by accused on the report of the Soviet Expert Commission and on certain documents.

There are only five outside witnesses.

One is MacDonald's old housekeeper, who is understood to be imprisoned; another is an official of the Electro-Import organisation, and three others are Russian engineers, whose fate is unknown.

The Soviet indictment deals with counter revolutionary activity of the wrecking group in electricity stations who are charged with.

(1) damaging the plant in order to undermine the Soviet Industry and weaken the Soviet State.

(2) collecting and utilising to damage, the Soviet's secret information of Military and Civil importance, and

(3) bribing the employees of electricity stations in connection with the execution of counter revolutionary wrecking activities.

COMMISSION'S FINDINGS.

The Soviet Expert Commission appointed to study documents reported that breakdowns were either due to criminal neglect or deliberate wrecking.

CHARGE-SHEET.

The Indictment charges Gregory with belonging to the wrecking and counter revolutionary group, who occupied himself in economic, Military and Civil espionage, conveying the same to Thornton.

It accuses Cuchney of belonging to the wrecking group and engaging himself in systematic Evonomic and Military espionage in the capacity of an erecting Engineer by organising wrecking acts at the Baku electricity station and deliberately erecting the electrical equipment wrongly and dishonestly, which resulted in breakdowns, and systematically bribing the Russian Engineers and technicians for espionage and wrecking.

ESPIONAGE CHARGE.

It accuses MacDonald of participation in the wrecking group, while working at the electrical stations of Zlatoust and Zugers in the capacity of the erecting engineer, also of collecting, on Thornton's instructions a quantity of secret Military and other information at Zlatoust, Zugers and Chelyabgres, also information as regards output of munition factories and instructing the Soviet Engineers to commit wrecking acts which resulted in numerous breakdowns.

COUNTER REVOLUTIONARY GROUP.

The Indictment further charges MacDonald with bribing the Soviet employees to the extent of 10,000 Roubles.

It accuses Monkhouse of belonging to the counter the revolutionary group having and following counter revolutionary aims.

(1) for the collection of the secret Military and Civil information.

(2) for participation in wrecking and diversional activities.

(3) for systematically bribing the Soviet Engineers and technicians in return for espionage and wrecking and.

(4) for systematically bribing the Soviet Engineers to conceal defects in the equipment erected by the Metropolitan Vickers.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION.

It accuses Nordwall of belonging to the counter revolutionary group while acting as an Erecting Engineer at Ivgres, instructing technicians to wreck the plant and cause breakdowns at Ivgres and bribing technicians to the extent of 5,000 Roubles for the purpose of concealing defects in the Metropolitan Vickers' machinery.

INDICTMENT AGAINST THORNTON.

The Indictment accuses Thornton of belonging to the counter revolutionary group, occupying himself in the technical civil and Military espionage, systematically instructing, through the subordinates, MacDonald, Cushney and numerous Soviet engineers and technicians to engage themselves in the wrecking activities at several electrical stations, and systematically bribing Engineers and technicians for espionage, wrecking and concealment of defects. The Indictment covers years 1927 to 1932.

The court opened at noon.

ALLEGED ADMISSIONS.

Twelve Russian employees of the Metropolitan Vickers who are also charged include Madame Katuzova Secretary of the Moscow Office of the Metropolitan Vickers, whose alleged confession together with the confessions of other Russians also extracted by the A. G. P. U. methods comprise the evidence.

The indictment mention MacDonalds's alleged admissions, but shows that the remaining British prisoners denied the accusations wholesale except the admission of small gratuities. Minor defects which were remedied and collecting information useful for the Metropolitan Vickers.

IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE.

Five accused surrendered to their bail and entered the dock guarded by two Red soldiers. They were joined later by MacDonald, bearded and hollow-eyed and by Russian prisoners except one who was ill. A dozen soldiers stood on the red-drapped platform of the Court, which was crowded.

Officials, lawyers and press rose when the judges, dressed in mufti, entered. The President of the Court questioned the prisoners as regards their age, occupation and nationality.

MacDonald's replies were almost inaudible.

The Clerk of the Court, surrendered by stacks of documents started reading into microhone the enormous indictment.

The accused were permitted to sit.

The Militia patrolled the streets outside the court preventing the crowds.

PLEADS GUILTY.

MacDonald pleaded guilty as all the Russians. The other Britons pleaded not guilty.

JAPANESE PUTSCH

Heavy Shell Fire In North China

BOMBING NEAR LUAN

Japs Occupy Towns To Drive Chinese Troops Across River

SHANGHAI, April 12.

Reports from Peking and Tokio confirm that fierce fighting is raging North China. The Japanese employing many guns, have occupied a number of towns within the Great Wall, while the Japanese aeroplanes are bombing the areas near the Luan river, 70 miles from Shanhaikuan.

The Japanese claim that the Chinese army is in full retreat, and declare their intention to retire to the Great Wall after driving the Chinese troops across the Luan river.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

CONFERENCE ENDS IN CONFUSION

HARDWAR, April 12

There was some trouble at the Sanatana Dharma Conference at which Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was presiding.

The Conference in consequence ended in confusion.

Three Congressites have been arrested in this connection.—A. P.

JAPAN'S ENVOY TO WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, April 12.

Japan has accepted President Roosevelt's invitation to send a representative to Washington to discuss the economic situation. It is probable that the envoy will be the distinguished statesman, Viscount Ishii, one time Ambassador in the United State and France and the Chief Delegate of Japan to the League. Viscount Ishii will afterwards go to London to represent Japan with Ambassador Matsudaira at the World Economic Conference.—Reuter.

JAPANESE MINISTERIAL CRISIS

TOKIO, April 12.

The expected resignation of Mr. Takahashi, Finance Minister, who is the mainstay of the Japanese Government, may precipitate a serious political crisis. Mr. Takahashi declared to-day his intention to resign when the preliminary examination of those indicted for outrages of last May was completed early next month.

The outrages were a series of political assassinations culminating in the murder of the aged Premier, Inukai by bands of Japanese "patriots."—Reuter.

EX-MINISTERS' APPEAL.

LONDON, Apr. 12.

Labour ex-Minister, including Mr. Arthur Henderson have made an appeal to the Government for three months' extension of the present Trade Agreement with Russia in order "to keep open one of the few remaining International channels of profitable industry and trade."

The appeal states that the extention would be indicative of the strong desire of Britain for friendly relations with Russia and might conceivably be of greater service to Britons under trial than the policy of economic threats and reprisals.—Reuter's Special Service.

MRS. NAIDU ADVOCATES ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE

Says Her Head Is As Blank As White Paper And Refuses To Speak On Politics Before Studying Situation

"I am not in a position to make any statement regarding the political situation in the country. My head is as blank as the White Paper" declared Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in an interview to the "Chronicle" representative on Wednesday night at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Mrs. Naidu, who was released from the Yervada Jail on Wednesday morning arrived in Bombay in the evening by the Poona Express. She was received on the Station by friends, relatives and admirers. As soon as she noticed a group of pressmen, she ejaculated "Hel These Vultures. I have just god rid of a few of them at Poona."

Mrs. Naidu however agreed to meet them at the Taj a little later.

"ARCH HARIJAN."

Asked as to what talk she had this morning with Mahatmaji, she said that she had just been to pay him a visit. She added: "I am interested in the Harijan Movement, and I had been to see the "Arch Harijan." He is not allowed to talk about anything, but the Harijans. And Mahatmaji is scrupulously careful about politics."

Questioned about Mahatmaji's health, Mr. Naidu said that he was very well, happy and cheerful.

WHITE PAPER.

When she was asked as to what she thought about the White, Paper, the ex-President of the Congress said that she had not studied the document, and hence was not prepared to make any statement regaridng it. But when she had made a good study of it, she would get plenty phrases ready to give out regarding the document.

LET ME THINK.

"I have no opinion to give at all. I have just come out and let me be a civilised human being and cease to be a convict. Let me know things and allow me to think over it" said Mrs. Naidu to a question as to what she thought of the Civil Disobedience Movement at present.

PLEA FOR TIME.

Mrs. Naidu added that it would be foolish on anybody's part to make a statement about the situation in the country, immediately after release without studying the situation. "Allow me to think, discuss it with friends and enemies. I believe more in discussing with enemies than with friends.

ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE.

"Many statements have been made that the Civil Disobedience Movement had been a failure? What is your opinion about it?"

"How do I know. I do not know whether it has failed or succeeded. I have been in jail all these days."

But you have read in the papers about the situation?

Yes, I have it in the papers, but that is not studying the situation in the country. I have not gone into the country and I do not know the position?

"In my opinion an All-Parties Conference should be convened at the present juncture, where many fresh issues can be discussed. At least we can come to a communal settlement", opined Mrs. Naidu when asked as to what she thought of the proposal to call an All-Parties Conference. She added that it had been her conviction that without communal unity, nothing can last long. "I should welcome an All-Parties Conference very much" she added.

HARIJAN MOVEMENT.

Asked as to what she thought of the Harijan Movement, Mrs. Naidu said that since a very long time, she had been fighting for the uplift of the Harijans. All these years, she never distinguished between persons and did not know who was a Harijan and who was not. "It is only now that we distinguish Harijans from others due to the movement."

"KHADI RELIEVES THE UNRELIEVED"

The desire to serve humanity is the most natural instinct in a human being. What greater service can we do than bringing food and clothing to the starving and the naked, bringing light and comfort into the gloomy lanes of poverty.

Khadi serves that purpose to-day and through Khadi we relive the unrelieved sorrowing peasants. It is a service which every man can do and do most simply and naturally.

KAMALA DEVI CHATOPADHAYA.

11-4-33.

JT. SELECT COMMITTEE

Linlithgow Elected Chairman

FIRST MEETING OVER

Sessions Expected To Last Till Christmas Is Over

LONDON, April 12.

The Select Committee held its first meeting this afternoon in the House of Lords Committee Room. The meeting was private and concerned with the selection of Chairman and with procedure and Indian representation.

It is understood that Linlithgow has been elected Chairman of Select Committee.

Lord Linlithgow's appointment is confirmed.

The Committee will meet again privately on 25th April, when it will again consider the procedure and it is expected that this will last until Christmas.—Reuter.

(Lord Linlithgow was the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1926).

JT. COMMITTEE INVITATION

LONDON, April 12

The following announcement has been issued on behalf of the Joint Select Committee: "The Committee is prepared to consider applications to give evidence from authoritative bodies or organisations in British India and from representatives of rulers of Indian States not directly represented among those invited to confer with the Committee.

Similar applications from the United Kingdom will also be considered.

Applications from India should be made by telegraph so as to reach the Clerk to the Joint Select Committee, House of Lords, London, not later than 27th April.

Copies of such applications should be sent to the Government of India so as to reach them not later than that date; those from British India addressed to the Reforms Office and those from rulers of States to Political Secretary. All applications should be followed immediately (preferably by airmail) by brief summary of evidence that the applicant desires to give

It should be understood that the Committee reserves to itself full right to determine the amount of evidence to be heard. The Committee will intimate to applicants as soon as possible after 27th April whether it will be possible to hear their evidence, and if so the date by which witnesses should reach London."

Reuter understands that a list of those persons from British India and Indian States, who will be invited to confer with the Committee, will be issued in due course.—Reuter.

TEMPLE ENTRY CAMPAIGN TABOOED

Hardwar Authorities Enforce 144.

BENARES, April 12.

A Hardwar message states that the Mela authorities have issued an order under Section 144, prohibiting propaganda for Temple entry in Hardwar on the occasion of Adhkumbhi Mela.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru of the "Servants of India Society" in a statement to the Press expressed his opinion that there was no justification for issuing such an order.—A.P.

SHAUKAT ALI TO VISIT TRANSJORDANIA

AMMAN, April 12.

M. Shaukat Ali is to pay a short visit to Transjordania as a guest of Emir Abdullah.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Graduates in Commerce, English, Mathematics and Science. Apply submitting full details, copies of testimonials and minimum terms to Principal, Union High School, Surat. (228)

Wanted as Teachers: Graduates and Under-Graduates, strong in Gujarati, English and Sanskrit. Law Students must not apply. Apply before 25th April to: Principal Sheth Anandilal Podar High School, Santa-Cruz. (246).

12. TO BE LET.

To let well equipped and spacious godowns on main Tardeo Road. For rent and other particulars apply to Superintendent, Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo. (219)

51. COUNTRY MEDICINES.

Leucoderma, radically cured by our Faquiri Specifics in one day's three applications. Price Rs. 3/-, refundable on failure. Dukh-Haran Faquiri Aushdhalaya, Darbhanga. (184)

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas Sd., Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Bilaspur, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Vizianagram City and Harda. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 522, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Method of finding daily American Cotton Figures and Prices for those who pay nominal Fee Rs. 100 for ever. Marvellous invention. Exposed personally. Sayoire-Faire, Topiwalla Chawls, Goregaon, (B.B. & C.I.). (247).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Gold Grand Reduction—For Rs. 10 worth of Five Years Life Sketch. Character and Talisman, send advance only Re. 1, birth detail or letter time and age and your Deity's name. Try: The Advanced Astrological Home, Kasimkota, Vizag Dt. (S. India). (80)

96. INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.

For Sale—A very valuable Colliery, on extensive area of about 2½ square miles with uptodate machinery and other equipments with good marketable coal seam 63' thick and prospective profits, situated close to Chanda City and Railway Station on Wardha Ballarshah Branch of the G. I. P. Railway line in Central Provinces, is offered for sale. Intending purchasers should send offers above rupees one lac to Manager, Court of Wards, Seth Jamnadass Estate, Jubbulpore, by 30th April, 1933. (230)

108. REPAIR WORKS.

Electrical and Radio Repairs— We carry out all repairs for fans, kettles, toasters, Radio Sets, Telephones, etc., etc. We maintain high class technical service men for repairs. Our repairs are guaranteed. Eastern Electric and Engineering Co., 175, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 24963. (5641)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Bombay Municipality

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the WARD ELECTION to fill a Casual Vacancy in (A) Fort Ward in consequence of the death of Sir Dinsha Petit, Bart., fixed to take place on TUESDAY, the 25th April, 1933 (notice whereof was published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of 8th April, 1933 and in the issues of the same date of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Free Press Journal," the "Dnyan Prakash" and the "Hindustan and Prajamitra") has been postponed to a date to be notified hereafter.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 12th April, 1933.
6558

Public Notices

Forest Department

HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, JAMMU & KASHMIR

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF KUTH ROOTS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Kuth (Costus) roots comprising the collections to be made during the five years, viz., 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937 which are estimated to amount to from 2,000 to 3,000 maunds per annum.

2. A detailed notice calling for tenders, giving the main conditions of the contract, and forms of tender may be obtained on application to:—

"The Chief Conservator of Forests,
Jammu and Kashmir,
Srinagar-Kashmir."

3. Tenders will be received not later than the 15th May 1933.

P. H. CLUTTERBUCK,
Chief Conservator of Forests.
6555

Income Tax & Super Tax
Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audits of Books of Firms Undertaken.
Telephone No. 22997.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

Public Notices

Legal Notices

Notice of Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that Bai KASTURBAI, widow of Tricumdas Odhavji, PURSHOTTAM TRICUMDAS, GOVINDJI TRICUMDAS, NARANDAS TRICUMDAS and RAMDAS TRICUMDAS, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, hereinafter called the Vendors have contracted to sell to our client Mr. Padamsey Hirji the under-mentioned property.

The Vendors have represented to our client the purchaser that there are absolutely no title-deeds in respect of the undermentioned property and that they and their ancestors have been in undisturbed possession of the said property for over 60 years.

All persons having any claim to or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrance, lien, charge maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 65, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any claim not so made known in writing as aforesaid and the same shall be considered as waived. If any person has any title-deeds whatsoever relating to the undermentioned property he is requested to communicate the fact of his possessing any such title-deeds to the under-signed at their Office within the aforesaid period.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Mouje Pahadi in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the Registration District of Bombay Suburban together with all the mango trees and other trees and shrubs standing thereon and admeasuring 13 acres and 2¼ Gunthas and bearing the following Survey Nos. &c. Viz.,

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acres-Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs. as. ps.
8	1/2		0-22¼	3- 4- 0
8	3/1		3-26	20- 1- 0
8	4		0-12¾	1- 12- 0
9		1/3/4	1-11	1- 13- 0
11	1/2	2/3/4	0-28½	3- 0- 0
11	3/1		2-5	12- 6- 0
11		1	0-2½	0- 1 -0
14	1/2/3	1	4-14¼	21- 6- 0
			13-2½	63- 11- 9
			Local Fund.	8- 1- 8
				71- 13- 5

and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the land (garden) now belonging to Padamsey Hirji (the purchaser), on or towards the West by the Creek, on or towards the South by the land belonging to Byramji Jijibhai and on or towards the North partly by Mitha Agar Road, partly by Vora's garden and partly by land belonging to Balkrishna Ramchandra Samant.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1933.
MOHILE PAREKH AND MANECKLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6557

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2638 OF 1921.

YUSUF ISMAILBHOY ABDOOLABHOY LALJI ...Plaintiff
versus
ABDULLABHOY LALJI & Ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order dated 8th December, 1932, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, 19th April, 1933, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Salt Pans belonging to the partnership firm of A. & J. Lalji, situate at Aden and known as the Indo-Aden Salt Works and all salt already manufactured and lying on the premises at the date on which the property will be knocked down to the purchaser and all salt in course of manufacture and all buildings plant machinery stock-in-trade, furniture, implements and utensils and all other articles used in connection with the business of manufacturing salt and the gooodwill of the said business as a going concern, namely, the right to use the name of Indo-Aden Salt Works in connection therewith.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., Attorneys for the Joint Receivers Messrs. Husseinbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalljee and Adam Fazalbhoy Lalljee at No. 143-145 Sassoon J. David Building, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1933.
R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.
6376

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE PHOENIX MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company held on MONDAY, the 10th April, 1933, a dividend of Rs. 15 per share was declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1933, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company Register on 27th March, 1933, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted at their registered addresses. Intimation of any change of address should be given to the Company immediately.

RAMNARAIN HARNANDRAI & SONS,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th April, 1933.
6559.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HARESHWAR MAHADEV PANDIT, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written:—

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim, of demand in or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lien, maintenance, easement, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras Free-hold land or ground situate, lying and being at Charni Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and sixty-one (361) square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger piece of land formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 161, 422, 422, 443, 479, 480 and 501 New Nos. 13668, 13639, 13928, 13953, 13994, 14015, and 13993 Old Survey Nos. 179, 179, 180 and New Survey No. part of 7371 and Cadestral Survey No. 1138 of Girgaum Division TOGETHER WITH the messuage tenements dwelling houses etc. erected and standing thereon and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under D Ward No. 2061 (1) and Street No. 2 Pawvala Road (street) and now according to the current Municipal Bill under D Ward No. 2063 (c) and Street No. 44, 46, 15, 17, 19 Pawvala Street and Charni Road and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the Pawvala Road (Street), on or towards the South by the property of D. C. Pandole, on or towards the East partly by the property of Virji Peraji and partly by the aforesaid sixteen feet wide common passage and partly by the property of Tyeb Haji Ayub and another and on or towards the West by the property of Pestonji C. Mehta.

Dated this 12th day of April 1933.

Messrs. KARNIK AND BAHADURJI.
Purchasers' Attorneys
6551

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J
Suit No. 272 of 1933.

HARJIWAN AMERSEY Plaintiff.
v/s.
TULSIDAS MATHURADAS and another ..... Defendants
and
Messrs. BHIMAJI MOTIJI AND CO. ..... Applicants.

To,
CHATURBHUJ MULJI Esqr
The 2nd Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that an application will be made on behalf of the applicants in Chambers in the High Court Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1933, at 11-15 o'clock (S. T.) that the Court Receiver in the above suit be directed to pay to the applicants, the decretal amount in their favour in suit No. 208 of 1933 and their costs of execution and in the alternative that the assets and moneys in the hands of the said Court Receiver, belonging to the firm of Chaturbhuj Tulsidas and Co. may be charged in favour of the applicants in respect of the said decretal amount and the said costs of execution, for costs and for further or other order.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1933.

N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Applicants Attorneys.

Affidavit of Hemraj Panechand, dated 3rd April will be used in support
6534

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.,

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO A LEASE FOR AN ALTERNATE PERIOD OF 3 YEARS AND 5 YEARS OF 4 VALUABLE PLOTS OF MUNICIPAL LAND SITUATE AT DADAR, FRONTING THE DADAR MARKET.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TODAY) THURSDAY, the 13th April, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in two lots on the premises the right to a lease for an alternate period of 3 years and 5 years of the undermentioned plots.

LOT NO. 1:—Firstly and secondly: All those pieces of land situate at Ranade Road, Dadar, admeasuring about 66-6/9 and 100 square yards forming part of certain land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 196 part of Mahim Division and bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 1/-1285; 1283; 1281 part and bounded on the North by Ranade Road, on the East by private Municipal land to be used as an access to the Market, on the West by the structure belonging to A. K. Irani and on the South by the land owned by the Municipal Corporation.

LOT NO. 2:—Firstly and secondly: All those pieces of land situate at D'Silva Road, admeasuring about 66 6/9 and 111 1/9 square yards, and bounded on the North by the land owned by Municipal Corporation, on the East by the Municipal land to be used as an access to the market, on the West by the structure owned by A. K. Irani and on the South by Dr. D'Silva Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 341 BALES COTTON SUCH AS BROACH, NABIPUR AND PALEJ (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1933, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Volkart Bros.'s Jaitha No. K 165, Sewree Cotton Depot on account of the concerned:—

142 Bales Cotton (slightly damaged by water).
199 Bales Cotton (slightly damaged by fire and water).
4 Bags Cotton loose (slightly damaged by fire and water).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th April, 1933, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Shed (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

Matches, Cotton Hosiery, glass bangles, artificial silk piecegoods, cinema films, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd May, 1933, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Wadi Bunder, Unclaimed Goods Office the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—Cotton seed sweeping grains, rice, juwari, husk, dry chillies, hirda, bairee, groundnut seeds, till seeds, kulthi, toor, linseed, iron motor wheel, brass vessaks, pipes, empty tins, empty iron casks, sweeping cotton, old gunny bags, salt, bamboos, Abharak, wooden chaties, iron chairs, polish stone, tins of oil, coir mats, bags of sugar waste papers, bamboo baskets, C. P. goods, choories, iron halls, country soap, country medicine, trunk of luggage, hair oil, electric batteries, empty bottles, haberdeshery, old rubber tyre, iron bars, shoes, locks, tarpaulins and various other articles.

Terms:—A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on or before the 11th May 1933. In default, deposit money will be forfeited and lots will be sold off at the unpaid balance.

If full amount is demanded at the time of sale, the purchasers will be bound to pay the same in cash.

GANDHI & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
xKaga Maru	5860	29 Mar.	13 Apr.
Yasukuni Maru,	12)	.....	15 Apr
*Tottori Maru	5973	1 April	14 Apr.
Hakone Maru	10.0	..	1 May
*Nagato Maru	590	17th April	2 May
x Tango Maru	6893	29 April	13 May.
Suwa Maru	11000.	.....	16 May.
*Hakodate Maru	530	3 May.	18 May

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo. † From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	26 April	13 May
Haruna Maru	10500	10 May.	27 May

Subject to Alteration without notice.

Passage Rates from Bombay.

PORTS	Single. 1st	2nd	Return 1st	2nd
	£	£	£	£
COLOMBO	7	5	—	—
SINGAPORE	19	12	30	—
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	25	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

• Reduced Rates from Colombo to Europe.
• Summer [illegible] Round Trip fares from Orient to Pacific-Coast Ports.
• Special Through Rates Orient to Europe via America and Canada.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departur
Argun Maru	27th Mar	15 April
Hague ,,	11th April	22nd ,,
Havre ,,	25th ,,	13th May
London ,,	9th May	23rd ,,
Atlas ,,	24th ,,	8th Jun.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
Raj Building Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos 22150 Telegrams "Shosen."

LAST 2 WEEKS!!

Under the kind patronage of His Highness Shreemant Sayajeerao Gaekwar Maharaj of Baroda.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Specially for Easter Holidays

THURSDAY, the 13th April, at 8-30 p.m.

DROUPADI

FRIDAY, the 14th April, at 3-30 p.m.

MRITCHHA KATIK

SATURDAY the 15th April at 3-30 p.m.

SAVITRI

Booking at the Theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

Royal Opera House to be let on odd days. Apply to: Aryan Electric Co., Opp Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay 4. Tel. 24725

THURSDAY & FRIDAY 4 P.M.

THE PALACE

Byculla Ry. Station, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

MARLENE DIETRICH
in Paramount Hit
SHANGHAI EXPRESS

NEXT WEEK
JANET GAYNOR, CHARLES FARRELL
in Fox Romance
"FIRST YEAR"

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE.

THE CARLTON

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
AT 4; 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Screen's [illegible]reme Thriller!

"[illegible]0"

Filmed mid[illegible]y terrors of the Arctic Circle.

NEXT SATURDAY

The great Jungle Drama which is even eclipses

"TRADER HORN."

"KONGO"

NRTYA RANGA

(Dance Recital)

In Aid of Charity

A unique Programme of choice Indian & European

Dances by

ENAKSHI RAMARAU, GERTI HAHNOVA, TWO MANIPUR DANCERS,

and other celebrated artists

Assisted by

The FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL CHILDREN and ORCHESTRA

at SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

On TUESDAY, 18th APRIL, 1933, at 6-30 p.m.

Seats at Rs. 5, 3, 2 and 1.

Booking at:— S. ROSE & Co., (Tel. 203. 24495). 'SVADESHI' (Tel. 22143) The Fellowship School (Tel95).

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

AS THERE IS AN UNEXPECTED DOWNPOUR OF THE APPLICATIONS, THE DIRECTORS MAY HAVE TO CLOSE DOWN THE LIST ANY MOMENT WITHOUT NOTICE.

The Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Patna.

PROSPECTUS of ROHTAS SUGAR LTD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913).

Authorised Capital ... ... **Rupees 30 Lacs.**
Divided into 10,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each and 2,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each.

Issued Capital ... ... **Rupees 15 Lacs.**
Divided into 5,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each and 1,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each.

The said preference shares shall confer on the holders the right to a fixed cumulative, Preferential Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. p.a. Income Tax free, on the Capital for the time being paid up on the said shares rising up to a maximum of 9 per cent. in accordance with the rise in dividend above 7 per cent. on ordinary shares. Preference shares rank both as regards Dividend and Capital in priority to Ordinary Shares, but without any further right to participate in the profits or assets.

Payable as follows:—
Preference Shares Rs. 10 per share with application, and Rs. 15 per share on allotment.
Ordinary Shares Rs. 2 per share with application, and Rs. 2 per share on allotment.
and the balance of both on such call or calls as the Board of Directors may determine.

DIRECTORS

1. SIR R. N. MOOKERJEE, K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., Pro: Messrs. Martin and Co., Burn and Co., etc., and Governor of Imperial Bank, Calcutta.
2. MR. SYED HASSAN IMAM, Bar-at-Law, Ex-Judge, Calcutta High Court, Chairman, Board of Directors, South Bihar Sugar Mills, Limited Patna.
3. SIR SULTAN AHMAD, Kt., Government Advocate, Ex-Judge, Patna High Court, Ex-Finance Member, Government of Bihar and Orissa and Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, Chairman, Board of Directors, Asoka Assurance Co., Patna.
4. MR. NIRMAL KUMAR JAIN, Banker and Zemindar, Ex-Member, Council of State, Managing Agent, S. B. Sugar Mills, Ltd., Arrah.
5. RAI SAHIB JAI CHAND AGARWAL, Treasurer, Lloyds Bank and Managing Agents, The U. S. A. Petroleum Products, Ltd., Rawalpindi.
6. BABU AMIRCHAND, Zamindar and Banker, Arrah.
7. SETH JIVATLAL PURTAPSHI, Broker, Director, Bombay Stock Exchange and President, Bullion Exchange Association Ltd., Bombay, Director, South Bihar Sugar Mills, Ltd.
8. SAHU SHANTI PRASAD, Jain, B.Sc., Zamindar, Najibabad, U. P., (Ex-officio).
9. MR. MALAK RAM, Engineer, Contractor and Banker, Pro: Northern India Oil Co., Rawalpindi (Ex-officio).

BANKERS

1. IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
2. THE BANK OF BIHAR, LTD.

AUDITORS

Messrs. BATLIBOI AND PUROHIT, 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Managing Agents:—Messrs. IMAM JAIDAYAL AND CO.
Registered Office:—DINAPORE (PATNA).

PROSPECTUS

The Company has been registered for purposes mentioned in the Memorandum of Association and principally for the purpose of carrying on the business of Sugar manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Sugar and Sugar products.

There is no denying the fact that Sugar Industry in India is enjoying a most propitious period of boom, being protected by the Government for a period of 14 years. There is not the least chance of this protection being withdrawn. Owing to the application of the Chadbourn System in most of the Sugar producing countries and the closing down of a large number of mills in Java, the world stocks of Sugar are rapidly declining. The inevitable result will be a steady appreciation in the world Sugar prices. All these circumstances are conducive to the growth of Sugar Industry in India.

In India as in every other country of the world there has been unprecedented trade depression and Indian investors are at a loss to find outlets for investments. The recent American Crisis carries a ray of hope and we can very well expect a gradual revival of trade. It is admitted on all hands that Sugar Industry is the only safe and sound form of investment and capital is rushing apace after Sugar Mills.

There is already a very large demand for Indian Sugar and this demand promises to increase as years roll on. Some people think that India is being glutted with Sugar Mills. There is absolutely no justification for this misapprehension. The Sugar turned out by Indian Sugar Mills is unable to cope with the existing demand and there is ample room for many more Sugar Mills in India.

Rohtas Sugar Limited has a very bright prospect before it. The Company will be controlled by eminent industrialists, reputed for high integrity and keen business acumen.

Dehri is not only healthiest place in the Province but has a unique natural position; a letter from the DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, COPY ATTACHED HEREWITH will testify to its being the most suitable place for locating a Sugar Mill.

By controlling the sowing of desired qualities of cane the Company will have the advantage of being in a position to extend the length of the working season and recover more Sugar by crushing the right kinds of cane at the proper seasons as it is well-known fact to those engaged in the Industry that the different kinds of cane have different season when they yield the best results if crushed. By introducing early and late varieties it is hoped to prolong the crushing season to 160 days.

UNIQUE SITE AND BIGGEST PLANT.

It is proposed to open the Mill in the District of Shahabad at Dehri-on-Sone Junction, Grand Chord Line, E.I. Rly. Arrangements are complete for the purchase of a most suitable Factory site, located on high land, very close to the railway Station, within a stone's throw from the canal, and Grand Trunk Road, and quite close to the River Sone. Orders for a Plant of 1000-1200 tons' daily capacity of British Manufacture have been placed. It will be made over to the Company by the Managing Agents without any extra charge. The plant ordered is designed to produce about 2,800 maunds of first class Sugar per day, equal in quality to the best Java White. A Gur refining plant will form an integral part of the Mill, thus enabling the Factory to work for 9 months in a year. The Factory is expected to commence crushing in the next cane season of 1933-34.

MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

Arrangements are being made with Messrs. Burn and Co., the biggest Engineering concern in India, through whom orders for the above machinery have been placed, for the fabrication on very favourable rates of all such steel work—machinery excluded — as can be manufactured within the country, such as stagings, platforms, staircases, tanks, etc. Other Indian Sugar Companies have incurred enormous expenses by indenting all such accessories of their plants from abroad, but we will be able to affect considerable savings in this respect. This not only ensures large saving in duty and freight, etc., but helps to encourage local enterprise, thereby increasing employment of labour to a certain extent.

BIGGEST PRODUCTION.

Making 250 as the minimum number of working days, both with sugar cane and Gur, the factory is expected to turn out 6,50,000 maunds per year, which no other existing or proposed (to the best of our knowledge) factory in India is capable of doing.

This year factories of 4-5 hundred tons are making a profit of Rs. 3 per maund of sugar produced. A 1000-1200 tons Mill will produce Sugar at a cost at least As. 4 per maund cheaper than the usual 400 tons plants. But still making provisions for all possible future contingencies and assuming that molasses would not command any price, the net profit per maund even at a very conservative estimate should not in any case be less than Rs. 1-8 per maund. Carrying as much as half the amount of profit to the Reserve Fund, Depreciation Fund, etc., a dividend of 30 per cent. can be very reasonably expected.

SPECIAL PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING JAVA WHITE SUGAR EVEN FROM GUR.

White Sugar at present being produced in Indian Factories has been the subject of some very adverse comments regarding its inferior quality. Keeping this in view the promoters have ordered the biggest double Carbonitation plant which will be only one of its kind in the country. By incorporating with it the further refining of Sugar by a special patented process the production of highest grade Java White Sugar has been insured. Sugar produced by this plant whether from cane or Gur will be of pure Java White Quality and as such will command at least As. 6 per maund in case of Sugar from cane and As. 14 per maund that from Gur higher price than that manufactured by the sulpitation process. Last, but not of least importance is the fact that the Carbonitation process yields 1/2 per cent. more sugar. So even when there is the keenest internal competition and other companies having sulpitation process or even Carbonitation without special Suchar process fail to make any profits at all (which is not likely for long time to come), this Company's position will be far stronger than any other on account of comparatively higher, cheaper and far superior quality of its products and accordingly a dividend of 15-20 per cent. at that time even can be confidently expected.

The Company shall forthwith enter into an agreement with Messrs. Imam Jaidayal and Co., for the appointment of the Firm as the Managing Agents of the Company upon terms, as to duration and remuneration, set forth in the draft. Agreement which, for the purpose of identification, has been signed by the first three of the subscribers to the Memorandum and Articles of Association. A copy of this agreement and the Company's Articles of Association may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company is printed on the fold of the Prospectus and forms part of it.

VOTING RIGHTS.

On a show of hands every shareholder present in person shall have one vote, and upon a poll every shareholder present in person or proxy shall have one vote for every Preference or Ordinary Share held by him.

DIRECTOR'S QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION.

The Articles of Association provide that every shareholder of the Company is eligible for election as a Director of the Company, and that the remuneration of the Directors shall be Rs. 32 for every meeting of the Board attended by him. The Articles also provide for the payment of any travelling or other expenses of attending and returning from meetings of the Board and for any other expenses properly incurred in connection with the business of the Company.

The Share qualification of Directors has been fixed at the minimum with a view to affording every member the chance of being elected a Director.

The Managing Agents, Directors and their friends have promised most of the Capital.

Preference Shares have been provided on very favourable terms for the benefit of such investors, widows and others who seek the utmost safety for their investments.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS.

Syed Hasan Imam, Mr. Malak Ram and Sahu Shanti Parshad Jain, three of the Directors of the Company being partners in the firm of Messrs. Imam Jaidayal and Co., Managing Agents, are interested in the following remuneration:—

(a) An allowance of Rs. 500 per month.

(b) A commission of 10 per cent. on the net profits of the Company calculated before carrying anything into depreciation, etc., and also

(c) A commission of 1 per cent. on all sales of the Company's goods.

The preliminary expenses payable by the Company including Registration Fee, Printing Charges and other expenses, but excluding the commission for getting the capital subscribed are estimated not to exceed Rs. 7,500.

The minimum subscription upon which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 5 per cent. of the Issued Capital.

The shares may be paid in full on allotment, interest at 5 per cent., or more or less at the discretion of Directors, being allowed in respect of the pre-payment of the instalments.

The Directors are authorised to increase the Issued Capital to an extent of the Authorised Capital at any time.

The Managing Agents have been authorised to pay Commission not exceeding 1-1/4 per cent. to a bonafide broker or authorised agent. But they, however, propose to pay still less and that also in rare cases only. On the shares that have already been subscribed for by the persons interested in the promotion no commission will be paid. The Directors have decided to pay brokerage to brokers of the Stock Exchange appointed by the Company as special brokers, according to the rules of their Association.

Applications for less than 10 ordinary shares shall generally not be considered except in cases of Dehri area cultivators only whom the Company desire to give special facilities.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number allotted is less, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the amount of allotment money.

The prospectus and the form of application* can be obtained and money* paid at the registered office of the Company during Office hours and at the following places:—

1. IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, Patna and all other branches.
2. The BANK OF BEHAR LTD., Patna and all its branches.
3. Messrs. BISSANDAYAL DAYARAM, Stock Exchange Broker, 8, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
4. Messrs. CHIMANRAM MOTILAL: (1) 7, Narain Babu Lane, Calcutta; (2) Marwari Bazar, Bombay.
5. Messrs. NATHURAM MATHURA PRASAD, Cloth Market, Delhi.
6. Messrs. LUXMINARAIN GAURISHANKER, Purani Godown, Gaya.
7. Messrs. GORDHANDAS JAGANNATH, Purani Godown, Gaya.
8. Messrs. THE NORTHERN INDIA OIL CO., Rawalpindi.
9. Messrs HIRALAL SHEOLAL, Kharadhar, Karachi.
10. Mr. NIRMAL KUMAR JAIN, Arrah.
11. The U. S. A. PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, LTD., McLeod Road, Lahore.
12. Messrs. JIVATLAL PURTAPSHI, Share Market, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd.) R. N. MOOKERJEE.
SYED HASSAN IMAM.
SULTAN AHAMAD.
JIVATLAL PARTPSHI.
JAI CHAND AGARWAL.
AMIRCHAND AGARWAL,
NIRMAL KUMAR JAIN.
SHANTI PRASHAD JAIN.
MALAK RAM.

The 23rd March, 1933.

Note:—*Where application forms cannot be had they might be written in hand on the accompanied form.

*Payments with the application may be made by Cheques or hundies to the Managing Agents and in cash at all the branches of the Imperial Bank of India as well as firms noted above.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To,
THE DIRECTORS OF
ROHTAS SUGAR LIMITED,
DINAPORE. (PATNA).

Gentlemen.

Having paid to the Company's Bankers / Managing Agents the sum of Rs. ..... being a deposit of Rs. 2/- / Rs. 10/- per share on ..... Ordinary / Preference shares of Rs. 10/- / Rs. 100/- each in the above-named Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms and conditions of the Prospectus, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me subject to the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association, and to pay Rs. 2/- per share on allotment and the balance when called for Rs. 15/- and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

Name in full .....
Father's / Husband's Name .....
Full Address .....
.....
Description .....
Date .....
Signature .....

(Please write clearly and legibly.)

ROHTAS SUGAR LIMITED

(Receipt to be retained by Applicant and to be Exchanged for Share-certificate).

Received from ..... the sum of Rs. 2/- / Rs. 10/- per share upon ..... Ordinary / Preference shares in the above-named Company.

Rs. ..... being a deposit of

Managing Agents.

Date .....

Bankers.

Note:—Where application forms can not be had they might be written or typed in the above form.

LETTER from DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, BIHAR and ORISSA

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 14th instant. I note below the information required by you on the points mentioned in your letter:—

1. The soil in the vicinity of Dehri-on-Sone is suitable for the cultivation of cane. In fact good sugarcane crop is already being grown all round this place. As the river Sone is in very close proximity you would not have any difficulty in getting whatever sand you may need. Limestone which you need in fairly large quantities for your plant is available at Dehri station and coal can be had from the Dhanbad (Jharia), coal fields which are within 200 miles of Dehri.

2. At present Coimbatore 213 is the predominant variety of cane grown throughout Shahabad District including the area in the vicinity of Dehri. This variety when fully ripe has a sucrose content of between 11 and 11.5 per cent. on cane and upto 17 per cent. on juice. Within a radius of 20—25 miles all round Dehri there is sufficient cane at present to supply the requirements of a modern factory of the size you contemplate.

3. Sugarcane can be brought to Dehri by three Railway lines, Pacca and Kacha Roads and Navigable canals which combination is to be found with difficulty. The approximate number of days you can crush will depend upon the arrangements you make for your cane supplies. With Co 213 cane which is the predominent variety at present grown in this locality it should be possible for you to crush from about the 3rd week of November to the end of March.

4. Figures regarding the quantity of Gur available at Dehri are not available in my office but my information is that fairly large quantities of it are exported every season to the United Provinces and the Punjab for refining purposes. Gur from this locality has the reputation of being of very high quality.

5. I presume by "finished-products" you mean sugar. This can be transported by the E. I. Railway Grand Chord line and other branch lines of this system such as the C. I. Coal Fields line and along these Railway lines there is at present no sugar factory.

6. There should not be any great difficulty in securing the requisite labour on adequate wages.

7. I have no information about the maximum crushing capacity of sugar mills in India. So far as Bihar is concerned the plant you contemplate will, when erected, be the biggest in the province.

8. In view of the very excellent communication facilities available by rail, road and canals and the existence of large area of good canals and well irrigated cane within close proximity I consider Dehri equally as good a site, if not better, for a large sugar factory as Bihta near Patna which has already been occupied by you.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Director of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

April 12.

H. T. Lancashire, Harris, Shanghai via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.
B. Gunner, Templton, Melbourne

DEPARTURE

April 13.

Kaga Maru Komezana, Kobe.

LOADING

April 12.

Steamer Strathnaver for London.
Steamer Masula for London.
Steamer Baroda for Busrah.
Steamer Surada for Calcutta.
Steamer Narija for Bhawnagar

H. T. Lancashire:—The H. T. Lancashire, 9542 tons Commander Harris, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Shanghai via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, with 83 1st class officers, 101 2nd class officers and 1026 deck troops.

S.S. B. Gunner:—The steamer British Gunner, arrived in harbon Wednesday from Melbourne with ballast.

S.S. Kaga Maru:—The N Y K steamer Kaga Maru will sail today for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 12.

S. S. Castalia for Liverpool:—25 bales cotton thread waste M Narottamdas and Co.

S.S. Masula for Hull:—924 bags myrabollam J Moolchand and Co; 1400 bags myrabollam C Jivanlal and Co.

For London:—75 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg. Co.

For Havre: 675 bales myrabollam C Jivanlal and Co.

For Middlesbro:—2250 tons manganese ore J Finlay and Co.

S. S. City of Cairo for Liverpool:—111 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram and Co.; 950 bags myrabollam H Bhagvandas & Co. 187 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 500 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

For Manchester:—125 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; 375 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.; 250 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 125 bales cotton raw S R Yulshan and Co.; 125 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.; 27 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; 200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 25 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.; 300 bales cotton raw B Cursondas & Co.

S.S. Wildenfels for Bremen:—378 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.: 120 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Hamburg:—1600 bags groundnut oil cakes H A K Oomerbhoy; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 3200 bags groundsut oil cakes Strauss and Co.; 134 bags gum karaya S Khetsey and Co.; 58 drums magnesium chloride Pioneer Magnesia Works; 165 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 110 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 55 bales cotton raw E Spinner and Co.; 125 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.; 63 bales cotton raw B Cursondas and Co.; 78 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 37 bales hemp M G Abdulhusein and Co.

For Rotterdam:—666 bags kardi seed T S Thadani and Sons; 142 bags poppy seed Amin and Sons; 640 bags linseed oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 2800 bags linseed oil cakes H A K Oomerbhoy; 2[illegible] bales cotton raw Textile Produ[illegible]td.

For Ghent:—305[illegible] cotton raw K Devchand [illegible]; 248 bales cotton raw B[illegible]s & Co.

For Philadel[illegible] casks goat skins S H M[illegible]

For Antwerp:—[illegible]emp K J Kapadia a[illegible]bales wool raw E Ma[illegible] 52 bales cotton raw[illegible] 41 bales cotton raw[illegible]ucts Ltd.: 248 bags [illegible] and Sons.

For Gothenbu[illegible] cotton thread waste[illegible]

S S Tottori M[illegible]e:— 200 bales cotto[illegible]kar Bros.; 204 ba[illegible]raw Kotak & Co.; 5[illegible]raw.

A. Khimji & Co., 150 bales cotton, J. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—158 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman & Co.; 904 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kaga Maru for Yokahama, —4 cases sandal wood oil, M. B. Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Argun Maru for Kobe:—85 bales cotton raw, N. Nagshi & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, N. Manilal & Co.: 93 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo: 400 bales cotton raw, N. Fatahally: 758 bales cotton raw, S. Koramshi & Co.; 76 bales cotton raw, Nensey & Co.; 2,000 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.: 150 tons iron scrap, Faiz & Co.

For Osaka:—40 tons iron scrap, Faiz & Co.: 150 tons iron scrap, M. G. Abdulhusin & Co.: 500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, T. M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 11.

S S Naringa from Rangoon. Agents M. M. & Co.:—18,463 bags rice: 51,000 b'dle teak squares and scantlings: 469 bags beans: 194 bags chola: 422 empty drums: 28 cases dyes: 501 bars pig lead: 133 bars betulnuts; 34 dms lub oil.

From Colombo:—344 h/c tea.

S S Storviken from Rangoon. Agents S. S. N. Co.:—21,204 bags rice; 30 bales wool; 200 bags beans; 55 cases cutch; 50 cases chola.

From Colombo:—700 bags copra; 100 cylinder cocoanut oil; 410 h/c tea.

From Calicut:—200 bales cotton; 64 lottas coir yarn: 53 coils coir ropes.

S S Sumatra from Semarang, Agents L. Triestino:—5,170 bags sugar.

From Provereah:—4,722 bags sugar.

From Teqoi:—6,307 bags sugar.

From Pakalongan:—5,944 bags sugar.

From Cheribon:—260 dms alcohol.

S S Nizam from Cheribon. Agents T. Morrison & Co.:—40 dms alcohol.

From Teqoi:—5,597 bags sugar.

From Pekalongan:—5,880 bags sugar.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 11.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 0-1/2 per cent.

T. T. LONDON ON:—

Berlin	14.36
Amsterdam	8.44-1/4
Brussels	24.43-1/2
Madrid	40.15
Milan	66.62
Berne	17.64-1/2
Paris	86.57
Prague	114.43

New York Closing Rate 3.41-5/16

WALL STREET OPERATORS BUY COTTON

Improving International Outlook

RAPID RISE IN WHEAT AND SILVER

Return Of Confidence And Searcity Of Sellers

Bombay, April 12.

On Tuesday the New York Cotton futures market opened firm on speculative buying and advanced further on Western buying and Wall Street buying.

SCATTERED SELLING.

The market opened at a rise of 9 to 10 points but under scattered selling there was a small decline of 5 points from the opening level during the early part of the session. This was the lowest level of the day when May was quoted 6.57 and July 6.74.

PROFESSIONAL BUYING.

In the afternoon there was improved buying. Wall Street and Western operators were free buyers. There was scarcity of sellers and prices advanced 7 points from the lowest level and reached the top of the day. The market closed at a net rise of 11 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points at 6.75c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures marke twas very steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 9 points at 6.60c.

SILVER NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 to 4 points. There was scattered buying with little offering on improved sentiment. Washington news regarding silver discouraged sellers and with the continued enquiry prices improved further. The market closed steady at a rise of 8 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points at 5.35d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 8 points.

Egyptian Cotton futures ring was firm and Sakels closed at a rise of 11 points and Upper Contracts advanced 8 points. The Alexandria Cotton Exchange was closed on Tuesday.

The following extract from Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.'s report describing the present situation will be found interesting.

FEW SELLERS.

The continued strength in wheat and Wall Street together with the sharp advance in silver has imparted a better feeling in cotton. On the 7th instant we mentioned in our report that our information from a reliable Wall Street source was that the American Government had definite proposals to raise silver prices in co-operation with the British Government. Notwithstanding Fossicks' preliminary estimate of an increase in acreage of 5 per cent to 10 per cent over last year and fertiliser sales of nine States being larger than last year cotton prices continue very steady with few sellers.

This is attributed partly to Garside's estimate of the World's production of all growths showing 22,789,000 bales against 26,535,000 bales last season and also the American Textile Merchants' report showing the world's present stocks of cotton goods much smaller than 1928 and comparatively under the 1914 figure.

Despite the Economic and Banking crisis in America the domestic consumption has been well maintained over the last two seasons.

BETTER FRIENDSHIP.

Our latest information from the Wall Street source states that President Roosevelt seeks power from the Congress to cement a better Anglo-American friendship and has a definite proposal for the raising of commodity prices.

Should Britain agree over these proposals, President Roosevelt is reported to be inclined to show full consideration over War-debts. From the same source we hear that a price of 8 cents is expected before the middle of May and before the turn of the year cotton will be restored to around 10 cents

POOR WHEAT CROP.

The American Bureau report estimating the Winter wheat crop at 334 million bushels and condition 59 per cent which is the lowest crop figure since 1901 has caused a further sharp advance in prices. According to the American Department of Agriculture the World's surplus available for export on 1st February was estimated at 973 million bushels, i.e., 21 million bushels less than same time last year. American visible supply is 144 million bushels against 213 million last year.

SUGAR OUTLOOK.

The forward market continues steady despite the easier spot quotations. The latter is accounted for by the anticipation of reduction in tariffs but the Cuban pool is holding strongly and intends reducing the American quota. The political discussions over the Philippines is considered very favourable and a better understanding is expected.

MODERATE YIELD.

The Commerce & Finance states: "Advices received here from the South, meanwhile, appear to have brought the trade no nearer a conclusion as to the probable acreage. It is understood that the crop production loans of the Department of Agriculture are contingent upon a reduction in acreage, but no one knows how much of the area to be planted" this spring will be financed with the aid of Government funds, or whether reduction in acreage by users of Government funds will not be offset by increases elsewhere. The expectation of an increase remains more or less in evidence, but there is a feeling in some quarters, particularly among those who have made a study of production circles, that following the big yield per acre of 1931 a series of comparatively moderate yields are to be anticipated."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May highest 6.65 plus .12, lowest 6.57 plus .04.

N. Y. July highest 6.81 (2-54 p.m.), lowest 6.74 (11-24 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Sentiment psychologically improved by bullish wheat report. Hopes successful Washington conferences, rumours agreement raising silver and reports inflationary measures America but Keynes says he is much more pessimistic American prospects thinks another Almighty smash possible as they lack clear objective real convictions on economic restoration.

New York: Wire Houses Wall Street buying. Liquidation. Southern selling.

Messrs. Jivatlal Purtapshi have received the following cable information from their Foreign friends:

New York: Cotton Washington now advises buying abroad in order to sell abroad construed to be constructive. Outside demand is improving we would advise against becoming too enthusiastic on advance although firmly believing in ultimately higher prices.

New York: Market acting well looks higher bull operators buying, advise care.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the followng cable:—

10-35 a.m.: Short covering. Scarcity of offerings. Improving International outlook.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, April 11.

May, 1933	6.64+11
July, 1933	6.80+11
October, 1933	7.02+11
December, 1933	7.16+11
January, 1934	7.22+10
March, 1934	7.35+10
Middling Spot	6.75+15

NEW ORLEANS
New York, April 11.

May	6.60+09
July	6.76+08
Middling Spot	6.60+09

NEW YORK, 10.55 a. m.:
New York, April 11.

May	6.63
July	6.79
October	7.01

NEW YORK NOON CALL:
New York, April 11.

May	6.58
July	6.74
October	6.95

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, April 11.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5000
Day's Exports to the Continent.	.....

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, April 11.

	10-10 a. m. Quotations	To-day's Closing Price.
April, 1933		5.15+08
May, 1933		5.16+08
June, 1933	5.12 (May)	5.16+08
July, 1933		6.16+08
August 1933	5.13 (July)	5.17+08
September, 1933		5.18+08
October, 1933		5.20+08
November, 1933	5.16 (Oct.)	5.21+08
December, 1933		5.23+08
January, 1934		5.24+08
February, 1934	5.20 (Jany.)	5.26+08
March, 1934		5.28+08
April, 1934	(March)	5.29+08
Middling Spot		5.35+04

WALL-STREET MARKET

Sun Life Shares Up

New York, April 11.

On Tuesday the New York Stock Exchange was quiet but steady. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and trading was irregular. There was a good enquiry for Sun Life of Canada shares which improved dollars 15 to 225. The following are the closing quotations received by Messrs. Batlivala and Karani Bombay:—

	Dollars.
Anaconda Copper Mining	8—1/8
American Power and Light Common	5 1/4+1/8
American Power and Light Prefd. dol. 6	13+1
American Forn. Power Common	5—
American Forn. Power Gold Debs.	27—
American Forn. Power Pref. 7 p.c.	9—
Electric Bond Common	14+3/4
Electric Bond Prefd. dol. 5	23 1/2
Electric Bond Prefd. 6p. c.	
General Electric	14—
Chrysler	12—
General Motors	13 5/8—1/8
National City Bank.	
Chase National.	
Atcheison	
Columbia Gas	12+3/4
Consolidated Gas	45+1
American Tel.	93—2

Latest Weather Over U. S. A. Cotton-Belt

Continued rains in the Central belt and Arkansas. More rains expected. Weather slightly colder.

Canadian Pacific.	
National Dairy	15 1/4+1/8
Western Union Telg.	21—
Drug. Inc.	35—1
Standard Oil of New Jersey	27—1
Sun Life of Canada	225+15
United Aircraft	22 1/2—3/4
United Steel	31 3/4—1/2
Cheasapeake and Ohio	28—
New York Central	
Union Pacific R. R.	66—1
Norfolk & Western.	
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.	22+1
Public Service Co. of N. J.	37
United Corporation	6—1/8
Bethelem Steel	
Allis Chalmers	9 1/2—1/2
Amer. Chicle Co.	37+1
Standard Brands	17—
Commercial Solvents	14 1/4—3/4
Continental Can	45—
Louisvile Nashville	30 1/4—3/4
Kansas City Southern	8 3/4—1/2
U. S. Steel Pref	
American Can.	

EAST INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 11.

May	4.57+.08
July	4.57+.08
October	4.57+.08

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool:—May 368, July 352, October 338.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A/May 178/8—Liverpool May 5.16 Rs. 45-3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A/May 178/8—New York May 6.64 Rs. 37-1/4 at 3.41-7/16 cross rate.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 9/10th April	14,325
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1932 ...	1,632,212
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,275,056
Diff. Increase	375,156

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, April 11

SAKELLARIDIS:	
May, 1933	7.11
July, 1933	7.20
October, 1933	7.29
November, 1933	7.35
January, 1934	7.43
March, 1934	7.51
April, 1934	7.51
F. G. F. Spot.	7.42

INDIAN COTOTN
Liverpool, April 11.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	4.56
Fine (Good Staple)	4.68
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.80
OOMRA:—	
Good. (No. 1 staple)	4.47
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.62
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.77
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.78
Fine	3.88
Superfine	3.98
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.88
Fine	3.98
Superfine	4.08

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, April 12.

The local market opened steady with Broach J./A. delivery quoted at Rs. 187/8. There was some long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 186/12 but again improved to Rs. 188 on active buying. The undertone of the market is healthy. There is a large short interest in Bombay which is bound to improve the paroty. It is risky to remain short in the local market as Indian Cotton is cheapest in the world.

Liverpool market opened quiet at a decline of 2 points and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. as.
Broach A./M.	178 8
Broach J./A.	186 8
Oomra May	168 8
Oomra July	171 0
Bengal May	145 12
Bengal July	149 0

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, April 12.

	To-day.	Total.
Broach A./M	900	18,400

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, April 12.

	New.	Old.
Bengal Superfine	160	...
Bengal Fine	155	...
Bengal F.G.	150	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G	150	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	181	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	182	...
Yeotmal Fine	176	...
Arvi Fine	177	...
Ellichpur Fine	176	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	175	...
Khamgaon Fine	175	...
Mulkapur Fine	172	...
Khandesh Fine	170	...
Muthia F.P.	162	...
Jalna-Sallu F.G.	170	...
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	176	...
Ujjain-Shujaulpur F.G.	176	...
Broach F.G.	184	...
Punjab-American	196	...
Punjab-American mix	184	...
Miraj-Sangli	170	
Compta Good	175	
Bayalkot	165	

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, April 12.

	Extra. Spr. fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F.	Good.
M.G.:—					
Bengal U.P.	159	155	151	147	
Rajputana	156	153	150	147	
Punjab	155	152	149	146	
Oomra:—					
No. 3	177	175	173	170	...
No. 1	184	182	180	177	...
No. 2	180	178	176	173	...
Broach No. 2	...	184	182	180	178
Punjab-Ame.	...	192	190	188	186
Surat	...	224	222	220	218
Rajpipla	...	222	220	218	216
Navsari	...	231	229	227	225

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, April 12.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	494	184,505
Central India	218	159,400
Barsi and Nagar	653	95,246
Hyderabad-Gaorani	139	42,334
Berar	1,089	404,642
Central Provinces	495	118,816
Total Oomras	3,088	1,005,503
Dholera	1,335	100,359
N.-W. Provinces	.....	6,613
Rajputana	261	51,083
Sind-Punjab	381	93,079
Broach	3,995	181,715
Coompta and Dharwar	.....	36,7.7
Westerns-Northerns	70	36,099
Cocoanada	.....	1
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	145	12,495
Persian	25	3,581
American	128	51,634
Egyptian & African	416	63,151
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	55
Total	9,844	16,42,056

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, April 12.

In ... sed	st Sept. to 6th April. Yesterday.	This year.
Europ	1,546	219,450
Japan	11,991	714,624
Coast	.....	9,717
Up-c	.....	80 646
Aflo... for ... an	.....	32,363
...	13,531	1,056,800

... SILVER

... ork, April 11.
... 28 +3/8c.
Tot... 28.40+.20

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 12.

The Securities market was quiet and nervous showing rapid price movements. At the decline there was increased covering and prices rallied but the general sentiment being divided owing to over invested state there was increased selling at the advance. Recent liquidation has improved the technical situation and there may be some natural reactionary improvement. The feeling of uncertainty will check any broadening of business in the near future. To-day's highest quotation for 3½ per cent paper was Rs. 87/11 while the lowest was Rs. 87/2/6.

TAXABLES.

3½ p.c. G. P. Notes	87/7
4 p. c. 1934/37 Loan	101/10
4 p.c. 1943 Bonds.	101/8
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	98-15
4½ p.c. 1934	102-2
4½p.c. 1955-60	105/8
5 p.c. 1939,44	106/2
5 p.c, 1940-43	106-9
5 p.c. 1935	104/5
5½ p.c. 1936,40	107/10
6½ p.c. 1935 T B	107/8

SHORT DATED.

5 p.c. Bonds (Taxfree)	101/2
4 p.c. 1931/36 Conv Tax ables)	100/2
5 p.c. 1929/47	100/2
6 p.c. 1933/36	101/0

TAXFREES.

5 p. c. 1943/55 Loan	112/14
6½ p.c. 1935 B. D. L.	108/7

STATE LOANS.

5½ p.c. 1938 Mysore Loan	110/0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	11/0

CORPORATION LOANS Taxables.

4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	94/0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	93/0
5 p.c. F. Deb. 1959	105/0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	115/8
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956	115/0
6½ p.c. B. I. T. 1937	108/0

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 12.

B.C. RATE:—
T.T. and D.D. 1|6.

LONDON BANKS:—
Selling T.T. and D.D. 1'6 1|32
Selling T.T. 1|6 1|32 April|May
Selling T T 1/6 June/Oct
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Nov/Dec.
Buying T.T. 1|6 3|32.
Buying D.D. 1|6 3|32.
Buying 3 months 1|6 5|32 April|June.
Buying 3 months 1|6 1|8 July|December.

NEW YORK:—
B.C. Rate T.T. 392-1|2.
Banks selling T.T. 390-1|2.
Banks Buying T.T. 387.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 648.
Banks Buying D D 658.

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 63 1/4.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T. T. 83 nominal
Banks Selling 60 days 77-1-2.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 88 3/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D.D. 30 3/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D.D. 154 3|4.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 63 1/4.

BERLIN:—
Banks selling D.D. 106-3|4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York|London 3.41 1|2 11th instant.
Shanghai|London 1|2 1'2 12th instant.
Japan|London 1|2 27|32 12th instant.
London|Paris 86.60 11th instant
London|Belgium 24.44 11th instant.
London|Switzerland 17.65 11th instant.
London|Italy 86.62 11th inst.
London|Berlin 14.37 11th inst.
Lodon|Holland 8.44-1|2 11th instant.
London|Stockholm 18.92 11th instant.
London|New York 3.41 1|4 11th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £6:0:11 10th instant; £6:1:4 11th instant.

Silver London Ready £17 3|8 10th instant; £17 15|16 11th instant.

Silver London Forward £17 7|16 10th instant; £18 11th instant.

Silver New York Ready £28 1|8 10th instant; £28 15|16 11th instant.

London Discounts 3 months £11|16 per cent. 10th instant; 11|16 per cent. 11th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 15|16 per cent. 10th instant; 15|16 per cent. 11th instant.

Imperial Bank rate 3 1|2 per cent. Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent. 3 months 1 per cent. 6 months 2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, April 12

T. T. on London.

Precious Close	1.2 3/8
To-day's Opening	1.2 1/2
To-day's Close	1.2 1/2
Difference	1/8

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

General Rise In Forward Shares

BULLS RELY ON IMPROVEMENT IN COMMODITIES

Bombay, April 12.

The Share Bazaar again ruled firm with renewed bull support. There being no charm in the talk of anti-dumping Bill now to-day the market was influenced by talks of improvement in commodity prices. Even some operators were talking about Russian invasion on China. Anyhow the movement in share values always need some reasons whether real or otherwise but such unfounded rumours generally stimulates business. Several prominent parties are operating on the bull side and they desire that the public should follow them. To-day's quotations were as under:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, April 12.

Dyeing 765; 70; 72; 68
Century 225; 21; 26; 23
Colaba 79; 80
Crescent 41-14; 45-10
Fazul 330; 34; 31; 37; 33
Indore 358; 61
Nagpur 311; 7; 13
New Great 132; 35
Pearl 133; 46; 47; 45
Simplex 75; 78
Swadeshi 242; 40; 42
Burma 451; 49; 50
Hydro 150
Tram 137; 35; 36
Def. 176; 74; 73
Tata Ord. 43-2; 43-6
Bundi 23-2; 22-14
Katni 263; 62
Bombay Steam 287
Kohinoor 165; 170; 72; 70-10

TEXTILE SECTION.
Bombay, April 12.

Bombay Dyeing	768-12
Ahmedabad Advance	v25
Apollo Mills	0-12
Century	223-12
Central India	313-12
Colaba	80
Crescent	45-10
Dawn Mills	472-8
E. D. Sassoon	0-4
Elphinstone	2-4
Ebrahim Pabaney	73-2
Edward Sassoon	10-0
Finley	70
Fazulbhoy	333-12
Gokak	124-6
Hindustan	1702/8
Indian Mfg.	1530
India Bleaching	197-8
Indore-Malwa	361-4
Kastoorchand	6-2
Khatau	90-10
Kohinoor	170-10
Lakshmi	900
Morarjee	395-0
Madhawjee	7-0
Model Nagpore	73-12
Mysore	100
New City	35-0
New Great	135
Pearl	145
Phoenix	326
Premier	0-8
Sholapur	2800
Do. Deb. (94 F.P.)	99-4
Sassoon Silk	43/8
Swan	56/4
Simplex	78-12
Swadeshi	242-8
Tata Mills	15-0
Vishnu	159/8

HYDRO ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric..	128-2
Andhra Valley	1400
Andhra Valley Pref.	1185
Bombay Tram Ordy.	136-8
Bombay Tram pref..	74-4
Surat Electric	152-8
Karachi Electric ...	180|10
Suburban Electric	139/6
Tata Power ory.	983/12
Tata Pref.	118-12
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	111-14
Tata Power ory.	990
Tata Power pref.	1265

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

Alcock Ashdown	156-4
Br. Burma Petrol	2-9
Bombay Burma Old	450-10
Bombay Burma new..	153-12
Bombay Steamer	287-8
Bombay Telephone	77-8
Do 6½ p.c Deb.	97-0
Belapur Sugar	185-10
Indian Radio Ordy.	330-0
Indian Radio def..	350
Indian Merchantile	38/8
McKenzies	90|10
New India Assurance	23-0
Jupiter Insurance	11|8
Oriental Insurance	3000
Vulcan Insurance	7-10
Fort Canning	660-0
Scindia Steam	13-3
Tata Construction	63-8
Tata Iron & S Ordy.	43-6
Tata Def.	173-2
Tata 1st Pref.	152-8
Tata 2nd Pref.	77-8
Tata Oil	16-12

RAILWAY SECTION

Ahmedabad Prantij	787-8
Amritsar Patti Oil	111
Central Provinces	81
Dhond Baramati	80-8
Guzerat	60-0
Hoshiarpur Doah	77
Larkhana	76-0
Mandra Bhon	71-8
Mymensing Rebate	79-0
Do. Gtd.	80-0
Pachora Jamner	57-0
Sara Sirajgunj	81-4
Sialkot Narowal	68-4
Sind Light	41
Tapty Valley	663-12
Upper Sind Light	85|8

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	100-8
Baroda Bank	83/4
Bombay Provincial	52
Central Bank	21-12
Eastern Bank	65-0
Imperial Bank F.P.	1230
Imperial Bank P. P.	300
Union Bank	457-0

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	22-14
Gwalior Cement	62
Indian Cement	252-8
Katni Cement Ordy.	262-8
Katni Cement Def.	980-0
Okha Cement	111-0
Punjab Cement Ordy.	14-14
Punjab Cement Pref.	13-0
Shahabad	267-8
Shivrajpur	15-8
United Cement	89/8

UPPER EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 11.

May	6.35+.08
July	6.35+.08
October	6.34+.08
November	6.33+.08
January	6.39+.08
March	6&42+.08
Spot	6.58+.08

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, April 12.

	Bales.
Khandesh	494
Central India	218
Barsi-Nugger	653
Hyderabad-Gaorani	139
Berar	1,089
Central Provinces	495
Dhollera	1,335
Rajputana	261
Sind-Punjab	281
Broach	3,995
Western-Northerns	70
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	145
Persians	25
Americans	128
East Africans	416
Total Cotton	9,844
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,072
Linseed	4,029
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	179
Gingellyseed	257
Poppyseed	118
Groundnuts	2,276
Castorseed	2,614
Rice	33,903
Myrabollams	4,535
Cottonseed	1,737
Grams	209
Joowar	2,010
Bajree	201
	Tons.
Coal	650

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET
New York, April 11.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-3/8.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 12.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	56	8	0
Chaitra	56	8	0
Vaishakh	56	12	0
Ready Gold	30	1	6
Chaitra	30	1	3
Vaishakh	29	15	9

LONDON GOLD
London, April 11.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6:1:4.

LONDON SILVER
London, April 11.
Market:—Quiet. Little business. Market is uncertain.

Spot	17-15/16
Forward	18

LONDON PRODUCE
London, April 11.
Cottonseed, Bombay, C. I. F. Hull ton, No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay C. I. F. Hull ton Apl./May. sellers £9:10:0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent Apl./May sellers £9:15:0.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, April 12.

F P Bales.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Receipts to date 11--33	7626000	9218000
Receipts Yesterday 11-4-33	14000	22000
Exports to date 11-4-33	6312000	7151000
Stock at Ports 7-4-33	431?000	4260000
Stock Interior Towns 7-4-33	1839000	1812000
Stock Liverpool 7-4-33	855000	854000
Visible Supply 7-4-33	8128000	8736000
Quantity in Sight 7-4-33	11424000	13739000
Quantity out of Sight 7-4-33	9500000	10203000

CITY AND SUBURBS

Local Engagements

TO-DAY

Hindu—Chaitra vad 3, 1989.
Muslim—Zilhej 7, 1352.
Parsi—Avan 9, 1302.
Sunrise—6h 24m
Sunset—6h 55m.
Hightide—0-34, 13-21.
Lowtide—6-42; 19-10.
PHASES OF THE MOON—Last Quarter 17th Apr. 9h. 47m. a.m. New Moon 25th April 0h. 8m a. m. First Quarter 3rd May 4h. 9m. a.m
B. T. Examination results. University Hall, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, Apr. 14.

Good Friday. Public Holiday. Banks closed.

SATURDAY, Apr. 15.

Easter: Public holiday. Banks closed.

HINDI SCHOOL MATUNGA:—A special weekly Hindi Class is held on Sundays between 8-30 and 10-0 a.m. for the benefit of those living outside Matunga."

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM: The Prince of Wales Museum of Western India will be closed to the public on Good Friday, 14th April, but will remain open on Monday the 17th April 1933, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m."

BUTTER MANUFACTURERS' ASSN.—The Butter Manufacturers' Association of Bombay will hold their first meeting on Thursday April 20, at 3-0 p.m. at the Carlton Cinema, Lamington Road. The Association has been formed to promote the welcome of the Butter industry.

YOGIC PHYSICAL CULTURE:—Practical training is regularly given daily in Yogic Physical Culture from 7 to 8 a.m. and 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) at Arya Samaj, Girgaon Back Road, Kakadwadi, by well-known Pandit Prakash Deo of Lahore.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.—A Press communique states:On Wednesday, the 12th April 1933, tenders to the amount of £1,500,000 at 1s. 6-1d,16 were received and allotted approximately 73 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,900,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 19th April 1933, on the same conditions as previously announced.

KHADI CENTRES.—The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, writes:—

"We have brought out a revised and up-to-date list of khadi centres (both for production and sale.) Copies can be had from the Head Office of the Association at Mirzzapur Road, Ahmedabad, at 0-3-0 per copy (inclusive of postage.)

GIRGAUM VYAYAM SHALA CELEBRATE HANUMAN JAYANTI:—The seventh Hanuman Jyanti celebration of the Arya Vyayam Mandal's Girgaum Vyayam Shala was held on Monday last, when Narayan Maharaj Shahpurkar delivered a series of public Keertans, beginning 4th and ending on Monday (10th inst.). The Keertans were on various topics, including lives of Lord Shri Ramchandra, Shri Krishna, and Shri Hanuman, of saints like Sant Tukaram, Sant Sakhoobai, and of heroes like Shri Shivaji and Narvir Tanaji.

The celebration of the anniversary of the Vyayam Shala and also the demonstration of physical and acrobatic feats incidental thereto had to be unavoidably postponed.

PARSI SWADESHI BAZAR DURING EASTER

The Weekly Swadeshi Bazar under the auspices of the Parsi Swadeshi Bazar Committee will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall from 4 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, (15th, 16th & 17th instant) when there will be stalls from Seva Sadan, Kalbadevi Swadeshi Market, etc.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department, on the 7th April 1933.

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1765035
Reserve coin and Bullion—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	958843
Gold bullion	260257
Silver bullion	155489
Securities (purchase price):	
In India	390446

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Mummy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
EMPRESS—"Zehri Saap" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Smiling Through". Daily at 6-30 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee on Easter Holidays at 4 p.m.
WELLINGTON:—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CORTON—"Igloo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Sign of the Cross." Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"Hobson's Choice," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END:—"Vagabond Prince." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
PALACE TALKIES.—"Shanghai Express" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m. Matinee to-day at 4 p. m

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12-0 Noon.—Selection of Indian Records.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Records.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates. B.T. Examination Result, by kind permission of the University of Bombay.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
5-30 p.m.—Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m.—News available. The Weekly Music Talk by Arthur Cole.
6-45 p.m.—Chamber Music by the Lener String Quartet.
7-30 p.m.—Empire Relay.
8-00 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other market prices.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-00 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.
INDIAN PROGRAMME..
9-10 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
9-20 p.m.—Recitation of Holy Koran by Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar, Miss Goharjan in light music with Dattaram Parwatkar, Sarangi.
11-00 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—The Week in Westminster, a talk.
7-30 p.m.—Evensong from Westminster Abbey.
8-15 Concert by the Hotel Metropole Orchestra, London.
9-15 p.m.—Reginald New at the organ of the Beaufort Cinema, Birmingham.
9-45 p.m.—The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—Gramophone records.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Karanja" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12-00 noon on Wednesday the 19th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S. S. "Tottori Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 13th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Outward P. & O. mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

BARODA MILLOWNERS' REPRESENTATIVES.

The following representatives will reach Delhi on the 14th inst., for attending the Annual Session of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, on behalf of the Baroda Mill Owners' Association, Baroda:

1. Raj Ratna Raj Mitra Sheth Chimanlal Girdharlal Zaverchand Laxmichand; 2. Sheth Trikamlal Gordharlal, Zaverchand Laxmichand; 3. Sheth Shantilal Girdharlal, Kalol; 4. Sheth Anadilal Hiralal.

Audichaya Brahmins' Meeting.—Under the auspices of the of the Reception Committee of All-India Audichya Youth Conference, a meeting of Audichya will be held to-day (Wednesday) 12th April 1933 at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Heera Baug, C. P. Tank Road, under the presidentship of Sjt. Ratlal P. Jani.

A meeting of Volenteers also will be held at the same time and at the same place.

LATE MR. P. J. MURZBAN

"Sad Loss To Corporation And Parsis"

CIVIC TRIBUTES

Schools Committee Postpone Elections In Respect For Dead Corporator's Memory

The elections to the Schools Committee and the ovation to the retiring Mayor which were fixed for Wednesday afternoon were again postponed and the Municipal Corporation adjourned without transacting any further business as a mark of respect to Mr P. J. Murzban who died on Tuesday morning after a prolonged illness.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Mr E. R. Hirjibehdin, who moved the resolution of condolence paid a touching tribute to the memory of the late Mr. P. J. Murzban. He admitted that politically and on communal questions, he was diametrically opposed to Mr. Murzban and had many battles royal. Though their views differed, their personal connections were cordial and friendly.

"SAD LOSS TO CITY."

Continuing he said:—

My friend Mr. Murzban was very ambitious. His command over languages both Gujerati and English and both as a speaker and a writer was admirable. Even in spite of his failing health and evident collapse of physical energy, he kept himself active till the last moment of his life. In the sad and lamentable death the loss to his paper the "Jame-Jamshed" is irreparable. His sad-death is a severe blow to the orthodox section of the Parsi community which he ably led through the medium of his paper and carried on conscientious campaigns on their behalf. His loss to the city and the Corporation is inexpressibly sad, and the loss to his own dear family it is crushing and calamitous.

Dr. Sorab Mehta seconded the proposition which, was supported by several councillors.

MAYOR'S REGRET.

Dr. M. C. Javle, the Mayor regretted that at the threshold of his career, it had fallen to his lot to refer to the sad and untimely death of their esteemed colleague. He thought that Mr. Murzban would got over his illness, but that was not the will of God.

The resolution was carried standing as a mark of respect.

OTHER TRIBUTES

The Improvements Trust Board also passed similar resolution which was moved by Mr. Meyer Nissim and seconded by Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle.

In the Standing Committee, Mr. J. A. Lalji, the Chairman referred to the sad and premature death of Mr. Marzban, and observed:

The late Mr. Marzban was a member of the Corporation for a period of 14 years from 1919-20 till the time of his death. He was also a member of the Standing Committee for 8 years, viz., from 1922-23 to 1931-32 with two breaks of a year each. He was also a member of the Legislative Council for a few years.

FULL OF HONOURS.

The year 1931-32 was full of honours and strenuous duties for the late Mr. Marzban who held simultaneously three high offices of (1) The Chairman of this Committee, (2) the Sheriff of Bombay, and (3) the President of the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay in that year. Though Mr. Marzban's whole time was practically occupied in conducting the affairs of an important daily newspaper of the City, yet his love for the City and his sympathy for the afflicted were so great that he did not mind utilising what little spare time that was left to him in helping various charitable and public institutions in the City with money and sound advice."

In taking him away from amongst us the cruel hand of death has not only left a huge gap in the ranks of journalists but has also removed a member whom not only his community but also the City was proud to possess. I am sure you will all join with me in extending our sympathies to the family of the late Mr. Marzban in their sorrowful bereavement."

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE POSTPONED OWING TO ILLNESS

The benefit performance of 'Yugantar' Drama which was to be staged yesterday by Nutan Sangit Mandali in aid of the Gomantak Maratha Samaj, Bombay, was postponed on account of the sudden illness of Mrs. Hirabai Badadekar. The date of the new performance will be announced later on.

LEWIS CUP HOCKEY FINAL

G. I. P. And Lusitanians Draw

The Lewis Cup final attracted a small crowd on Wednesday, and in spite of extra time the game ended in a goalless draw. In the opening half the Lusitanians had the upper hand. Covency being called opon to save several times.

After the interval the G. I. P. Railway made spirited efforts to score, but the Lusitanian defence rose to the occasion and the game ended in a draw.

Result:—

G. I. P. Railway	..... Nil
Lusitanians	..... Nil

The teams were.

Lusitanians.

Pereira: D. Fernandes and J. Heredia:

N. Fernandes, A. Heredia and Da'Costa:

F. Pereira, A. Lobo, E. D'Souda, R. Alvares and L. Fernandez.

G. I. P. RAIWAY.

Coveney: Woods and Westerling

Haddrell, Chapman and Thompson:

C. Brown, D'Cunha, R. Brown Issit. and Albuquerque.

Umpires Messrs. Lynn and Baria.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-30 P.M.

St. Patrick's vs. Manavadar (Final).

CONCUBINE'S CLAIM CHALLENGED

"Not In Exclusive Keeping Of Deceased"

Hindu Hidow's Appeal Against Award Of Maintenance

Dayawatibai Ramchandra, a Hindu widow, has filed an appeal against the judgment recently given by Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court granting maintenance to Kesarbai Kasinath, a goan woman, who lived as the conc concubine of the appellant's deceased husband on whose estates the claim was made.

In awarding the decree, Mr. Justice Kania had observed that the plaintiff had proved by means of her oral evidence as well as the production of certain letters written to her by the deceased prior to his death that the deceased had kept her as his mistress for twelve years during which she was in his exclusive keeping. His Lordship further held that the evidence clearly showed that the relations between the plaintiff and the deceased were open and avowed. It was not necessary therefore that they should have lived together under the same roof to enable the plaintiff to claim maintenance.

Against this judgment, the defendant has filed an appeal in the High Court stating that the lower court decision was not justified in as much as it was based on the decision of the Privy Council in a previous case which had absolutely no bearing on the present case.

GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

Following are among the other grounds of appeal:—

The judge had erred in holding that the respondent was in the exclusive keeping of the deceased Ramachandra as his permanent concubine and that the connection between the deceased and the respondent was of a permanent nature so as to make the respondent a permanent concubine. Further, it was wrong to have concluded that the relations between the respondent and the deceased were so close that the deceased treated her almost as his wife, though not legally married but solely dependent on him. It was also wrong to have concluded that the respont had succeeded in establishing that she was Avaruddha Stri as known to Hidu Law on which basis alone she could claim maintenance. The Court ought to have held that in order to entitle her to maintenance, she should have succeeded in proving that her connection with the deceased was open and avowed and permanent and that she was kept and treated as a member of the family. The judge had failed to give proper weight to respondent's own admission that it was not possible for the deceased to move about with her as a member of his family or for her to live with him. Ih was wrong for the judge to have placed too much reliance on the tone of the correspondence and based his decision on isolated passages in the correspondence which were not supported by the actual conduct of the deceased or the respondent.

The appeal will shortly come up for hearing.

CORPORATION MEETING POSTPONED

There will be no meeting of the Corporation to-morrow Thursday, the 13 April 1933, the day being a Sectional Parsi (Karami) Holiday. The Adjourned April meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 20th April 1933, at 3 p.m. (B. T.)

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF HINDU

No Trace Of Blind Mendicant's Assailant

The mystery as to who murdered a blind Hindu mendicant, on March 31, still remains unsolved.

At about 1-30 p.m. that day a police constable of the Kingsway Police found the dead body of the mendicant under the Mahim Chordline Bridge, with stab wounds all over the body. By beat of bhatukies, it was announced in the locality, that a dead body had been found underneath a bridge and one Ramabai Gopal came and identified the body as that of her husband. The body was removed to the morgue.

It appears that Gopal Rama Powar, the blind mendicant used to go to a temple nearby every night to sleep. The day previous to the find of the dead body, the mendicant went to the temple after his meals but did not return home the next morning as usual. His wife did not know who had killed her husband.

The Kingsway police are still making enquiries as to who inflicted the murderous wounds.

At the inquest held on Wednesday morning over the body, the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "death due to stab wounds involving the lungs, inflicted with murderous intent by persons unknown to us."

PICK-POCKET CAUGHT RED HANDED

Remand To Custody Till 21st Inst.

Bombay, Wednesday.

How a well-dressed Christian pick-pocket robbed a passenger, in a tram car, of his wallet and passed it on to a Bania accomplice, was related before Mr. Oscar Brown, Third Court, Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday morning.

According to the prosecution, Issac the accused boarded a tram car from Dhobi Talao and after cutting the pocket of a passenger who preceded him, relieved him of his wallet containing Rs. 39-10 as. He then passed it on to his accomplice, who was standing near-by. Some of the pedestrians who saw the whole incident, raised a hue-and-cry. This frightened the Bania accomplice considerably and throwing down the wallet he took to his heels.

The police arrived on the scene, and arrested Issac.

As the prosecution wanted to make further enquiries, the accused was remanded to custody till the 21st instant.

NON-BRAHMIN YOUTH CONFERENCE

Will Be Held In Bombay On April 23

The first session of the Non-Brahmin Youth Concerence at Bombay will be held on Sunday the 23rd inst. under the presidentship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. A Reception Committee is formed for this purpose, membership fee being Re. 1.

A propaganda meeting of the Non-Brahmin Youth Conference was held on Monday, at Brahman Chawl, Grant Road, Mr. S. G. Bodke presiding. Messrs. Mindhe Patil, Sagle, Savant and Ragji addressed the meeting on the importance of the conference. Many new members of the Reception Committee were enlisted on the spot.

RUGBY, April 12.

British overseas trade for March totalled £56346000 of imports against £49077000 in February and the exports totalled £32551000 against that of £27928000 in February.—B.O.W.

SPECIAL EASTER HOLIDAY ATTRACTION!

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M

FREDRIC MARCH, LESLIE HOWARD

No matter how long your romance has been laid away in the lavender of the years, this enchanting love story will make it bloom afresh in the secret garden of your heart. It's a picture sadly sweet with the fragrance of a thousand dreaming roses . . . new love under the silver spell of a May moon . . . young hearts triumphing over old hates . . . love that came and saw and conquered.

From the play by Jane Cowl and Jane Murfin. Screen play by Ernest Vajda and Claudine West. Dialogue by Donald Ogden Stewart and James Bernard Fagan.

Directed by SYDNEY FRANKLIN

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE

FREE LIST ABSOLUTELY STOPPED

PATHE CINEMA

EVERY DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CECIL B. DeMILLE'S SUPREME ACHIEVEMENT

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS

A GIGANTIC SPECTACLE THAT PROUDLY LEADS ALL THE ENTERTAINMENTS THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN.

with

FREDRIC MARCH, CHAR LES LAUGHTON
CLAUDETTE COLBERT, ELISSA LANDI

And 7500 Others

BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE

PARAMOUNT SUPER OF SUPERS

Free List Suspended.

TOLL OF SMALL-POX IN CITY

185 Infants Die In One Week

The health returns for Bombay, during the week ended 8th April, 1933, were as under:—

"The total mortality 588 was 111 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 26.3 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 14th week of 1932 was 423 and death rate 18.9 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1928-32 was 522 and death rate 21.8.

Out of the total deaths, 185 were among infants under one year of age. Out of this number 22 were from Small pox. Small-pox caused 159 attacks including 2 imported, 1 each from Bandra and Santa Cruz, and 94 deats. Plague caused 2 attacks and 1 death. Cholera was absent.

The total number of Vaccinations performed during the week was 2,534—Primary Vaccinations 269 and Re-Vaccinations 2,265.

The number of live births registered during the week was 541 which compares favourably with that for the 14th week of 1932 viz. 452 and the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years 1928-32 viz. 460.

MAHOPADESHAK IN BOMBAY

Will Deliver Series Of Lectures On Bhagavatam

Mahopadeshaka Pandit Aprakrita Bhaktisaranga Goswami, a learned disciple of His Divine Grace Paramhansa Sree Srumad Bhakti Siddhanta Saraswati Goswami, Maharaja of Gandiya Math, Calcutta, who sent a party of learned preachers to London by s.s. Victoria on the 10th instant has arrived in Bombay by Calcutta mail on Wednesday and is putting up in Harmasji Sorabji Buildings, New Queen's Road as guest of Mr. Kissenchand Chelaram.

Panditji will deliver a series of lectures in Bombay on the teachings of Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhoo based on Srimad Bhagbatam.

PROF. DEODHAR FOR ITALY

Will Attend Florence Music Conference

Prof. B. R. Deodhar, Principal of the School of Indian Music, Bombay, will proceed to Italy on the 22nd inst., as a delegate from India to the International Music Congress, which will be held at Florence next month.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1933

WHAT LIBERALS MUST DO

The Liberals continue to condemn the White Paper, the latest to do so being the Bombay Liberals, who are not least moderate section of the Party. It is evident that the more they examined the document the more unsatisfactory they found it. The statement issued by Sir Chimanlal and other Bombay Liberals riddles the reforms scheme through and through. But the more pertienent question now is not how to compel Government make a few modifications but to alter the very basis of the scheme in conformity with the national demands before the details are considered at the Joint Select Committee. The signatories of this manifesto unfortunately studiously refrain from answering this question satisfactorily and content themselves with the warning to Government that if the present scheme is not radically improved.

the ranks of those who believe in methods of constitutionalism, which have been already thinned, will be further attenuated and the present widespread discontent and disaffection will be immeasurably intensified.

KNOW THEIR MEN.

This tame conclusion shows that Government have judged their men well. They have been engaged in selecting the Indian Assessors to assist the Joint Committee with the full knowledge that that they will all thankfully accept their nominations. Most of those who are understood to have already been nominated are politicians who, for one reason or other regard unconditional co-operation in all circumstances as their creed, and their response to Government's invitation will surprise none. But the Liberals do not quite belong to this class. They have recently talked of conditional co-operation and they did, in fact, non-co-operate with the Simon Commission. They threatened non-co-operation with the Third Round Table Conference unless they were given equality of status there. But having been lured back to the fold by the usual obvious manoeuvres, they offered co-operation, only to find themselves drawn into deeper waters of compromise than at the First Conference. In their partial disillusionment they declared that, unless certain minimum conditions were accepted, they would have nothing to do with the further constitutional inquiry. The White Paper should be their final disillusionment but the question is, will it?

NO USEFUL PURPOSE

Almost all the principal Liberal leaders have unreservedly condemned the reform scheme. But unfortunately they do not explicitly refuse to be used as tools by Government in imposing reactionary proposals upon the country. Nor is there any earthly chance of their few representatives getting the proposals radically revised by the Joint Committee, as they and all other Indians have no real decisive voice in the Committee's work. The "Leader", their own organ, referring to the prospect of Indians being able to do anything at the Joint Committee, says:

In all the circumstances of the situation we are more than doubtful if any useful purpose will be served by the presence in London of Indians nominated by the Government to be as semi-demi members of the Joint Select Committee or of Indian witnesses to give evidence before that unsatisfactory body.

WILL LIBERALS DO ANYTHING?

Other moderate Nationalist papers go much further and declare that it would be both futile and humiliating for the Liberals to co-operate with Government unless the White Paper scheme is radically altered in consonance with their own minimum demands and Government call off repression. We do not know what the forthcoming session of the Liberal Federation will decide in this matter. But we have not the least hesitation in saying what the Liberals should do, what indeed they must do, if they desire to earn the respect of the country. They should join the Nationalists in refusing co-operation unless their joint demands are conceded. If any individual Liberal leaders still venture to co-operate, the Liberal Federation should not hesitate to disown them.

Belated And One-sided

We are at a loss to understand why the Government with their very highly paid staff are unable to produce a "Review of the Administration of the Presidency" before it gets stale. Our first complaint against "Bombay—1931-32" is that it is old and one sided, but this latter defect could hardly be avoided since the review is written by the very party against whom the whole Congress movement is aimed. If we tried to controvert all the "facts" enumerated in the review, it would be impssible to do so within the limited space at our disposal. We content ourself with saping that it is obviously unfair to the Congress as a whole. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was a "truce", and not a final settlement of all the outstanding questions between the Congress and the Government, as the Review tries to make out.

GOOD NEWS!

Even while Gandhiji was in England, he was very uneasy at the steps taken by the Government in the North Western Frontier Province and in U.P. It became apparent even then that the new Viceroy intended to reverse the policy which Lord Irwin adopted at the end of his administration. However, we need not dwell on those events. They are notorious and even a Government Review cannot make the public believe that the new Viceroy did a wise thing in refusing Gandhiji's request to give him an unrestricted interview. Throughout the Review there is a note of supreme self-satisfaction and we are informed every now and then that the public were grateful for the maintenance of a peaceful atmosphere and it was recognised on all hands that the steps taken were "justified and necessary."

A DOUBTFUL CLAIM

At a time when the Tories in England are complaining that the "safeguards" contained in the White Paper are not enough to protect the interests of British investors in India, the Congress is admonished for mixing politics with business. The Review states that the world trade depression was aggravated by Congress manoeuvres, which "brought commerce into the political arena" and as a result the country suffered. It is a doubtful claim to say that it was the Congress activities, added to the world trade, which produced the depression of the Presidency trade and finances. Many people, and the majority, think that Government repression was responsible and surely, other countries where there was no Congress movement, have suffered as greatly as India. The trade figures during the period would have made dismal reading had it not been for the heavy gold exports, which helped the British, as well as the Indian Governments, though at the expense of the people of this country. The economic condition of the people was most pitiable during the period, but we are not told what the Government did to reduce unemployment or help industries.

MUST WE REJOICE?

Instead of praising the "vigorous anti-drink movement, including picketing," the Review complains that these Congress activities crippled the Government revenues! But thanks to Government efforts, after the Ordinances, the "licencees regained confidence" and the "total consumption of country liquor increased." We are expected presumably to rejoice over this. Though the "outstanding feature of the year was the very low prices of agricultural produce" the total remissions amounted to only 17 lakhs and suspensions came to 58 lakhs, the total land revenue being about 571 lakhs. The year under Review on the whole was most depressing both owing to trade conditions and repression. The agriculturists suffered more than any other class in the Presidency.

AMAZING UNCONCERN

The problem of unemployment in India, always acute, is now so desperate that one can understand, though not appreciate, Government's reluctance even to investigate, let alone to remedy it. Again and again they have been asked at least to determine the extent of unemployment, but they have uniformly refused to do even that. Some days ago an All-India Conference of the unemployed proposed to take a census of the educated unemployed and Mr. Thomas Williams asked Sir Samuel Hoare in the Commons on Monday if he would ask the Government of India to offer assistance in the inquiry. But Sir Samuel shirked responsibility by replying that he did not desire to interfere with the discretion of the Indian Government.

The Government of India too use a similar device in shirking responsibility. Sir Frank Noyce says Government are not in possession of any statistics to indicate the number of the unemployed in the country when, he is asked to set up the machinery for the collection of the necessary statistics, he announces that the matter is primarily one which concerns the local Governments. And the local Governments excuse themselves the trouble on the familiar pretext of lack of funds.

It all comes to this, that while tens of millions are unemployed and half-starved, the Government do not even know how many approximately are in that plight, and will not take steps to find out. This unconcern cannot be too strongly condemned.

If reliable figures about unemployment were available, there would be some chance of their rousing the conscience of Government and people alike and of some earnest effort being made to relieve it. But as things are, thousands literarry die of starvation without anybody seeming to know anything about the appalling tragedy. Many causes are responsible for the present terrible state of unemployment. But one of the chief is Government's failure to make any serious and sustained attempt to combat the evil. Yet they do not seem to recognise that their first and foremost responsibility should be to relieve unemployment.

PRESS VIEWS

Very Little Doubt.

We are indebted to our illustrious contemporary the "Bombay Chronicle" for extracts from a momentous statement believed to have been sent by Mahatma Gandhi to the Viceroy regarding the White Paper, and the present political situation. Judging from the extracts that have been published there can be very little doubt about the authenticity of the source..... The terms that the Mahatma has put forward are by no means such as the Government, if it really wants peace and the co-operation of all parties in the work of constitution making, can reject or ignore.—"National Call."

Are They Still Blind?

It is stated that no such request was made to Mahatma Gandhi and that the Government know nothing of any such communication. Then what is this letter which the "Bombay Chronicle" has unearthed? The mystery may be cleared in a day or two, but whatever may be Mahatma Gandhi's views on the subject, is the Government still so blind to its own interests as not to see the need for "a great gesture which may heal the wounds of the last two years and offer a fair basis for bridging the gulf of misunderstanding and creating an atmosphere of trustful co-operation?—"Swarajya."

What Is Essential.

From the extracts from Mahatmaji's letter reported to have been addressed to the Viceroy and published in the Press it appears that Mahatma Gandhi has always been anxious for an honourable understanding between India and Britain. The strife was forced on him and he has always been willing to get rid of it consistently with national honour and self-respect... Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy is a generous offer conceived in a generous spirit and as generously delivered..... What, however, is essential and imperative is that there must be free exchange of views between Mahatmaji and Congressmen with regard to the policy and programme of the Congress. Will Lord Willingdon and his colleagues now play the game? The dead-lock is as much bad for the Government as it is for the people.—"Advance."

A Letter From London

POLITICAL UNDER-CURRENTS

Churches And Repression In India

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, April 1.

The first vital test of the White Paper Constitution is just over. The Government is congratulating itself on the smooth passage of the resolution through the Commons. The free flow of suppressed Conservative feelings on the Indian situation has relieved a great deal of the pressure on the Cabinet. The same procedure will be followed in the Lords and then the Government's hands will be freer.

I do not know whether you have been able to read between the lines of Mr. Churchill's speech. It has revealed one very significant fact which has escaped the notice of all, a fact which does not seem to have been noticed even by the London Press.

DIE-HARDS AND SERVICES.

Mr. Churchill made a very significant statement in the Commons and he did not withdraw it in spite of the feeble protests of Sir Samuel Hoare. He stated that the appointments of higher places in the Government of India, ever since the inception of the Round Table Conference, were so manipulated that only those whose opinions were favourable to the Cabinet proposals were placed in positions of authority and the others were relegated to posts having no say in these considerations. That was the reason, Mr. Churchill stated, why the representatives of the Services under the Government of India appeared to favour the R. T. C. proposals. Mr. Churchill averred that the Services were, generally speaking, opposed to the new reforms.

Apparently he was in possession of information denied to Sir Samuel Hoare. This statement was persisted in, in spite of the feeble official protests. It was clear that the Services had got in touch with the Die-hard Tory M.P's or *vice versa*.

The Labour Government, under Mr. Benn's guidance seem to have stage-managed the situation so well that apparently they carried the Government of India with them or they gave shape to the suggestions which seemed to come from the Indian Government.

CHURCHILL'S CHARGE.

Mr. Churchill charges them with manoeuvring the official appointments in India in such a way that the other section of the Services, which was opposed to the R. T. C. proposals, were debarred from voicing its feelings. What was done by the Labour Secretary of State has since been undone by the Tory Minister and we find that the hands of the Secretary of State for India seem to have been tied by the very strong stand taken by the present Indian Government—especially in regard to the Congress.

It must have been clear to the

(Continued on page 8.)

Frankly Speaking

"LEST WE FORGET."

The 13th of April, the last day of the National Week, is observed all over India as a day of mourning. It is the day of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

While public opinion in the country is already inflamed owing to a variety of causes, we have no desire to aggregate it by making any detailed references to the terrible tragedies of the day. But the country cannot and must not forget those tragedies till the like of them has been made impossible.

And they can become impossible only if the system of Government that made them possible is altered beyond recognition.

To bring about such an alteration must be the foremost task of all Indians who have any spark of national self-respect and who can feel for the hundreds of martyrs who bled on Jallianwala Bagh Day.

MRS. NAIDU'S NEW MISSION.

Pandit Malaviya, who has resumed his efforts for a communal settlement will find a worthy coadjutor in Mrs. Naidu just released from the Yeravda Prison.

Mrs. Naidu is a born peacemaker. Her suavity, tact, patience and irrepressible optimism admirably fit her for that role.

She is one of the few who command the confidence and respect of both Hindus and Muslims.

Her efforts will go a long way in expediting a communal settlement. If negotiations in that direction are resumed at once, they will have got into swing by the time Maulana Shaukat Ali returns to India.

NO HOPE.

We are not very sanguine that the statement of the revered Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya complaining of the ill-treatment of Congressmen by the Police, in connection with the recent Calcutta Congress Session, will be dealt with on its merits and those guilty duly punished.

Sir Harry Haig's general attitude towards such matters provides no hope that he will ever deal with them satisfactorily and the Legislative Assembly might not have existed so far as public grievances are concerned.

If the Congress had been declared illegal, there might have been some justification for arresting such a large mass of Congressmen, but there could be no excuse whatever for inflicting unnecessary humiliations on them.

ANTI-DUMPING BILL.

The Indo-Japanese Trade Convention was bound to go, as a sequel to the Anti-Dumping Bill now in the Assembly. Once the Bill becomes law, action must follow immediately, and the dumping activities of Japan must come to a stop almost automatically.

There has been a revulsion of feeling against Japan for the last few months, since she began her unjustified assault on the liberties of China for one reason or another. It is impossible for relations to improve, as long as Japan continues to act as the bully in the Far East.

It was unnecessary for the Commerce Member to assure Japan that India had no ill-will or enmity against her. The Bill is a purely defensive measure, and as such requires to be supported and put through as soon as possible.

"ANTI-BOLSHIE".

We are inclined to believe the Italian paper which says that the British Premier, in conjunction with Mussolini and others is busy forming an anti-Bolshevic 'bloc' in Europe, and perhaps also in Asia.

Strangely enough the trade relations between Italy and the Soviet have been the best. Italy was the first to realise the value of Russia as a field for her manufactured goods.

Now that Japan is busy in Asia and has assumed an almost defiant attitude, the present is the psychological time for rallying together all the anti-Bolshevic elements in the world, though self-interest and petty jealousies may foil their attempts.

But the Russian Soviet is an accomplished fact and it is impossible for the Western Powers to overthrow it.

HINDUS AND CRICKET.

The Hindu Gymkhana which had resolved to kill communal cricket some time ago, has now decided to play again in the Quadrangular tournament.

It is apparent that there is no unanimity among the members on this important question.

The Bombay Presidency Cricket Association was hampered in its efforts to promote inter-Provincial cricket because the Hindus would not join this body in spite of previous persuasion. In deference to the feeling of the Hindu Gymkhana, the B.P.C.A. resolved not to undertake to control or promote any Quadrangular cricket on communal lines unless an unanimous invitation to do so was received by all the communities concerned.

In view of the impending visit of the M.C.C., the Special Committee of the Hindu Gymkhana feels that the psychological moment has arrived for the revival of cricket.

It is significant that these activities coincided with the arrival of Mr. A. D'Mello of the Board of Cricket Control from Delhi.

Bombay has been asked to guarantee Rs. 25,000 for the M.C.C. visit in December next, and there is no doubt that the Hindu Gymkhana is in favour of participating again in first class cricket.

The sporting public have a right to know, however, what are the definite intentions of the Hindu Gymkhana, and a frank declaration would be welcomed.

Readers' Views

URDU SCHOOLS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,— I beg to approach the Corporators through your valuable medium. I beg to submit to them that the condition of the Municipal Urdu Schools have been going from bad to worse, and to-day they are much worse than ever before.

At our earnest request Atiya Begum Saheba has consented to stand for election in the Schools Committee, and we most earnestly appeal to all the Corporation Members to consider the serious importance of electing Atiya Begum Saheba. Her work all throughout has been one of an extremely sincere and convincing nature. She is an eminant practical educationst, and now enjoys the full confidence and support of the Mussalmans of the City of Bombay.

A fresh, healthy and forceful revolution is needed urgently for reforms in running the Prime City Schools. The old Councillors so far have not been able to help the situation at all, and we look to Atiya Begum Saheba to help the situation with her sensible and useful ideas about education.—Yours, etc.,

MAKANI, & BAAKZA,
On behalf of E.R.C. &
The Mussalmans of Bombay.

WOES OF PASSENGERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As usual and as anticipated the railway authorities have announced, with big posters and attractive advertisements, the concession rates for the return journey during the Easter Holidays.

The public acclaim this move of the railway authorities, as it brings them a good opportunity of enjoying quietly and calmly the country life though for a few days. In fact, the authorities have no other intention than to make as much income as possible with the minimum of expense. The much-needed accommodations and facilities are always lacking. In absence of extra services, the daily trains are crowded to veritable suffocation. The passengers including women and children have to undergo a terrible ordeal of hardship and inconveniences.

Yet, the authorities pay no heed to their woes. Do they consider the passengers as flocks of sheep? Do they think them to be mere herds of cattles? Will they lend their ears ere it is too late?—Yours, etc.,

E. J. VAGHAIWALLA.

Tardeo, Bombay, April 11.

THAT MANDAP

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At a cursory glance, it appears that a change has taken place in the curriculum of the Matriculation examination —at least, in the case of the first lot in the tent at Mint Road. The University have made a slight departure from their usual course of testing the abilities of a student, inasmuch as they have, as it were, started putting to test his powers of physical endurance as well.

The ill-fated seven hundred have not only to put up a bold stand against a series of mental catches and tests but have also to fight the severities of the April weather.

I have full confidence in the physical faculties and enduring powers of my brother students but there are my sisters, too whose complaints demand an immediate and due attention.

It will be rather out of place here to make any sugges Let us hope that our Syndicate will have, for these ill-fated seven hundred, favourable consideration in due terms and in due course.—Yours, etc.

MANOHAR D.

G. I. P. RY. UNION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the course of my Railway duties, I am required to visit very frequently almost all important stations on the North East line of the G.I.P. Railway and it is in the course of such visits that I attended a few meetings held under the auspices of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union at Manmad and Bhusaval.

In those meetings the workers were given to understand that Messrs' Zulmiram Chaudhary, D. L. Pathak, Abdul Razak and a few others have been removed from the Union. But a handbill issued by the Bombay Branch of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union stated that Messrs. D. B. Kulkarni and S. G. Sardesai are expelled from the Union and Messrs. Kale, Karadkar, Sane and Phadke have given undertakings to keep no connection with Messrs. Kulkarni and Sardesai. This is very confusing.

I therefore request the President of the Union to issue his statement on this subject to enable us to know the actual state of things and oblige.—Yours, etc.

A MEMBER.

Bhusaval, April 12.

LIQUOR SHOP NEAR MOSQUE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A memorial under the signatures of about 500 residents of Jogeswari has been submitted to the Collector, Suburban District, Bandra Sub-Division, Bombay, by the President, Mr. Moosabhai Saleh Mohd, Hindu-Muslim Committee, Jogeswari, to remove a liquor shop already started from 1st April, 1933, without giving any previous notice to the residents by the authorities concerned, to any suitable place from Masjid site to avoid a probable breach of peace.

It is a pity that the landlord, a Mahomedan, named Noor Mohd. Choonawalla, has rented a liquor shop in his chawl which is situated just near a mosque!—Yours, etc.,

MOOSABHAI SALEH MOHD.,
President, Hindu-Muslim
Committee, Jogeswari.

INDIAN BOSSES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to a letter appearing in your esteemed paper of the 10th inst. under the Caption "Powers of the Boss", I pity the correspondent's views for his extreme criticism of Indian Bosses compared with Europeans.

As an instance, I take an example of my Boss, a kind hearted Mohamedan gentleman, well-known in Insurance Business circles for his sincerity. I have had the privilege of serving under him for the last eight years, during which period I found him to be the best type of Indian Boss.

I agree with the correspondent's views in some respects only. However leaving some exceptional cases aside, I frankly say that Indian Bosses are as superior as Europeans.—Yours, etc.,

Y. J. PARELKAR.

Malad, April 11.

GAMDEVI NUISANCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For two days past the residents of Gamdevi are perpetually reminded of a bereavement in some Gujerati family.

The event is announced by professional mourners who raise loud and doleful cries at all odd hours of the night. It appears there still exists an antiquated custom with a certain class of Gujerati Hindus of hiring professional mourners whenever a death occurs in a family.

These paid mourners are supposed to give vent to feelings of sorrow at the sad lose. Generally the mourners are women who are capable of raising their voices to the highest pitch and making noisy demonstrations of sorrow, without shedding a tear. The result is, the mourning is reduced to a stupid joke.

This kind of mourning may perhaps afford solace to those immediately concerned with the affair, but to hundreds of others who may happen to live in the locality, it is a nightmare.

I know of a sick man who spent a perfectly restless night because of these bogus mourners.

Cannot something be done in these enlightened days to stop this custom which is a relic of barbaric times?—Yours, etc.,

"DISGUSTED."

PASSING OF "PIJAM"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I deplore Pirojshaw Marzban's sad death.

He was a gifted writer. With higher environments, he would have shone as a remarkable journalist, Humourist and Caricaturist.

As a Controversialist, he had few equals. He loved his community more than his country. And to-day, what Parsis need most is not controversy, but conciliation and constructive policy.

May his dear "Jame-Jamshed" pursue this policy and promote unity. May his soul rest in peace.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Ahmedabad, April 11.

SHAMDASANI SPEAKS FOR 65 MINUTES

Heated Debate In Central Bank Meeting

POWER TO EXPELL SHAREHOLDER

Directors Accept Compromise Scheme

A lengthy oration by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani which lasted for 65 minutes and ended in giving him a hoarse throat, a forceful speech by Mr. A. D. Shroff who declared that the shareholders were determined to resist attempts made to suppress their inherent right of criticising company management, and the stout opposition put up by shareholders were the features of the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank of India Ltd., held on Wednesday afternoon to consider the proposals put forward by the directors asking for powers to expel any shareholder in the event of his working against the interests and harassing the Bank, subject to the consent of three-fourths majority of the general body. For this purpose a new article was proposed to be added to the Articles of Association of the Bank. Sir Phiroze Sethna presided.

After five hours deliberations the resolution was passed but the directors agreed to two suggestions put forward by shareholders which the latter claim to be a victory on points.

In the first place, the directors agreed to the amendment of Mr. Billimoria, a shareholder, that the new measure should cease to operate after December 1936.

PROVISION FOR COMMITTEE.

The directors also agreed to a suggestion made by the Bombay Shareholders' Association, that before a member can be expelled the matter must be referred to a Committee consisting of two directors, two shareholders and a fifth man to be nominated with the consent of both parties. This arrangement, however, did not form part of the resolution but was placed on record in the minutes book.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Chairman moved the resolution. He said that the object of the resolution was to give to the shareholders the right to protect the bank against any individual shareholder who made it a point to harm the bank to serve his own ends. It might be regarded as a severe measure, but he would assure the shareholders that the step has been taken in the last resort as a matter of necessity for the protection of the Bank. The measure only armed the shareholders with authority to protect themselves, and it was only in the event of three-fourths of the shareholders present in person or by proxy at a meeting specially convened for the purpose being satisfied that action was necessary in regard to any particular shareholder, that the authority could be exercised.

MUCH HARASSED.

Continuing Sir Phiroze Sethna said that he had discussed the matter with several shareholders and all were agreed that perhaps no other company had been harassed during the last ten years as this Bank had been, and almost all of them were agreed that some special measures must be taken to protect the bank from such harassing tactics which imperil the credit of the Bank.

REPLY TO CRITICS.

He thought that the criticism made by the Bombay Shareholders' Association against the measure was somewhat hard because that Association itself reserved the right of expelling members from its Committee under article 17 which was more stringent in its operation than the present resolution. In conclusion, he said that, whenever it became imperative to give effect to the resolution in the case of any shareholder, the directors before convening a general meeting would consult Prof. S. R. Davar and Mr. K. R. P. Shroff who were both Vice Chairmen of the Shareholders' Association and had taken considerable interest in the matter.

Mr Sherif Devji Kanji seconded the resolution.

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani rose to a point of order that the proposed alteration in the Articles of Association of the Company was not subject to the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act and to the conditions contained in the Memorandum of Association of the company and therefore the resolution was "ultra vires", illegal and void.

The Chairman ruled out Mr. Shamdasani's point of order, when the latter was heard to remark, "Well then it will be tested in a court of Law."

AMENDMENT.

Mr. Billimoria moved an amendment that the new article proposed in the resolution must cease to operate from and after 31st December 1936. The amendment was duly seconded.

Mr. Jaina supported the resolution and said that the directors were right in proposing the measure.

Another shareholder asked the chairman to say plainly which shareholders were considered as undesirable.

Mr. Phiroze Sethna: I have no desire to name anybody.

ORDINANCE.

Mr. Nabar remarked that although he was the best friend of the bank, he could not help characterising the resolution as an Ordinance calculated to gag the mouth of the shareholders.

The directors might not like Mr. Shamdasani, but the speaker thought he was responsible for awakening the shareholders to their sense of duty and added: I am glad that at least there is one Shamdasani."

Mr. J. V. Desai regretted the wrangles between the bank and Mr. Shamdasani.

WILL DO HARM.

Mr. A. D. Shroff said that the Bombay Shareholders' Association opposed the measure out of its strong conviction that the resolution was not conceived in the right spirit and was drawn in a hasty manner. They were convinced that the measure will do more harm than good to the interests of the Central Bank. He blamed the Chairman for shifting his ground. In his speech the Chairman stated that the object of the resolution was to see that no shareholder did any harm to the bank which was rather vague. But in the circular issued by the Chairman earlier gave two specific directions in which harm was done. The first was the scenes created at annual meetings and the second the harrassment caused to the management of the bank by prosecutions.

He asked the directors frankly whether the resolution will serve to achieve the objects for which they were intended (Cries of No.) If the directors expelled a shareholder, he asked if they would be able to stop the particular shareholder from proceeding against the bank. The law of the land allowed any member of the public to take legal steps on the ground that the balance sheet did not reveal the true state of affairs. The resolution, he assured, was not going to guarantee immunity from prosecutions.

SHAREHOLDER RIGHT.

As regards the grievance of the directors that the shareholders created scenes at annual meetings the speaker said that it was a right which was a real safeguard for the preservation of the integrity of joint stock companies.

In conclusion Mr. Shroff objected to the Chairman's remarks that the Shareholders' Association had a more stringent rule in regard to expulsion of members. The comparison did not hold good because in the case of their association the expelled member lost nothing but in the case of the bank the expelled shareholder was deprived of his proprietory rights.

BROKERS' THREAT.

He recalled that some years ago when the Central Bank approached the Government for the amendment of the Companies Act in such a manner as to give similar powers to directors the Bombay Stock Exchange had given its opinion against the measure and had even suggested that if such powers were given to companies the Stock Exchange would stop dealing in shares of such companies.

COMPROMISE.

Prof. Shorab Davar said that the directors were trying to introduce an obnoxious principle which will certainly injure the interests of the bank. He revealed that he had negotiated with the directors for a compromise, but they remained so far adamant. He thought even at this last moment they would agree to the companies amendment he was suggesting. He then moved an amendment the effect of it would be that the resolution would expire in April 1936 and before the convenng of a general general meeting for the purpose of expelling a member, the matter must be referred to a Committee of five members consisting of two directors, two members of the Shareholders' Association and a fifth member. The amendment he said would enable a dispassionate consideration of each case by a tribunal.

Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia seconded the amendment.

SHAMDASANI SPEAKS.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani spoke for nearly 65 minutes. In the middle of the speech he got a hoarse throat, and to the amusement of the meeting drank several glasses of water. He thought that the resolution was directed against him alone, but he was not in the least frightened even if the bank wanted to divorce him, the court of law won't grant it. He characterised the resolution as Hitlerism and said that he had always worked for the cause of shareholders and would continue to do so even if he was outside the Central Bank.

When the Chairman reminded Mr. Shamdasani that he had taken 53 minutes of the meeting the latter retorted: I will take only 7 more minutes". (Laughter)

Mr Shamdasani moved his own amendment requiring that for the purpose of expulsion, there must be a special resolution duly passed and confirmed by the requisite majority holding not less than 3/4ths of the issued share capital of the Company on which the Company has no lien. It was duly seconded.

AMENDMENT LOST.

While Mr. Shamdasani was speaking the directors of the bank on the one hand and the representatives of the Bombay Shareholders' Association carried on negotiations and came to the following compromise which was later announced by the Chairman:

The directors accepted the amendment of Mr. Billimoria that the resolution ceases to operate on and after December 1936.

The resolution as modified by the above amendment was carried by a majority.

The directors recorded in the minutes book the agreement arrived at the meeting that a Committee of five members consisting of two directors two shareholders from a panel of 8 shareholders named at the meeting, and one more member should be consulted in the matter of expulsion before convening the general meeting of shareholders for the purpose.

Earlier the amendment of Mr. Shamdasani was put to vote and declared lost.

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"INDIA'S SOUL REVEALED"

Uday Shankar Will Return To India In May

AMERICA'S ENCOMIUMS

Excellence Of Indian Music And Dancing

Information has reached Calcutta that on the conclusion of his Dance Festival in America Syt. Uday Shankar will start for India by the second week of May.

The Indian Dancer and his troupe have achieved a signal success which, according to eminent critics, renowned interpretors of Western Dance can very appreciably boast of. Even the great Anna Pavlova, whom Uday Shankar had once partnered in her shows in America, could not achieve the record which the latter created inasmuch as he gave 23 shows in New York in the course of five weeks.

INDIA'S SOUL REVEALED.

Uday Shankar drew full houses and earned unqualified encomiums of New York critics who acclaimed in one voice, the beauty of Indian Dances and Indian Music. They found in the performances replete with all the elements of the spectacular, the colourful and the exotic, and refinement of technique, a new experience. To many the performances were more or less a revelation of the soul of India and the chorus of praise that greeted the dancers was impregnated with a feeling akin to reverence for the country, the interpretors represented.

EXCELLENCES OF MUSIC.

The music too had its votaries: John Martin wrote in "New York Times": "In addition to the excellences of the Dance the orchestra of Native instruments (organed by Timir Baran), is sufficient for a whole evening's entertainment in itself."

According to present arrangements Uday Shankar leaves New York on May 12 for Calcutta, where he may give a number of performances. Later, he will visit the principal cities of India returning to America in October.—A.P.

"WEAR NOTHING BUT KHADI".

In Khaddar lies our economic salvation. Indian mills give employment only to four lacs of labourers who live in commercial surroundings and have to sacrifice their health. Eighty per cent. of our population live in villages. Six to nine months in a year, peasants have to live in enforced idleness. Spinning and weaving has, as a secondery occupation no rival. The mills again line the pockets of only a few capitalists whereas Khaddar would equally distribute the wages among the millions. Every piece of Khaddar purchased brings a morsel of food to hungry mouths. Khaddar is the only panacea for anding employment for the teeming millions. I exhort my countrymen during the National Week to wear Khadi and nothing but Khadi.

"DRASTIC SHOCK TO JAP TRADE"

Abrogation Of Jap-India Commercial Convention

SIMON GIVES NOTICE

Way Open To Permit Passage Of Anti-Dumping Bill?

TOKIO, April 12.

According to an official despatch received by Foreign Office, Sir John Simon has handed to Mr. Matsudaira, Japanese Ambassador, six months notice of intention to abrogate Japanese-India commercial convention of 1904 in accordance with the provisions of Article Four.

Commenting on the British action a competent observer remarked that it was not unexpected as it was obviously intended to leave the way open to permit the passage of Anti-Dumping Bill and removal of the most favoured nation treatment. He intimated that Japan would probably try to come to some arrangement to prevent too drastic shock to Japanese trade in India, but as one party had seen it fit to denounce the present agreement, he expressed the opinion that it was likely to be difficult to negotiate for a new convention.—Reuter.

DHOBIS DECLARE WAR ON OUTSIDERS

12,000 Men Rally To Association's Call

SEVER CONNECTION WITH LAUNDRY-OWNERS

The Dhobis of Bombay have commenced their strike in accordance with their previous resolution.

Once again the Dhobighat at Mahaluxmi, where the dirty clothes from all over the City are washed was deserted on Wednesday by Dhobis, who began to assemble from an early hour to hear their leaders chalk out their future programme. Thousands of them assembled near the Mahaluxmi Bridge and there was a marked enthusiasm at the success that they had achieved by most of them having severed their connections with the laundries owned by the professional outsiders.

It will be remembered that last month, ten thousand Dhobis of Bombay decided to give notices to the owners of laundries, who were not dhobis, in furtherance of the mandate given by the All-India Dhobi Conference held at Lucknow.

CONCERTED BOYCOTT.

It was announced at the Wednesday's meeting that 12,000 Dhobis had joined the Bombay Professional Dhobis and Laundry Owners Association and all of them had agreed to boycott the laundries owned by the professional outsiders. Many of them who were making very lucarative business had severed their connections from Wednesday. One of them, called Moula from Agra, who was washing clothes for the Taj Mahal Hotel for the last 20 years and earning a very decent amount had severed his connection with the Hotel in obedience to the decision of the Association.

PROFIT GOES TO MIDDLEMEN

At the meeting held on Wednesday evening Mr. Paramanand Dalvi, speaking, said that the time had come, when all the Dhobis should unite and prove their strength. The laundry-owners for whom the Dhobis were working, were charging the public heavily and giving the Dhobis, who really worked, inadequately. The major portion of the profit went to the man, who sat in a chair and had at his command some money. The speaker hoped that more members would join the Association and further the cause of professional Dhobis, many of whom had come out already.

POONA DHOBIS' GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Pathaskare, vice-president of the Poona Dhobis' Association, speaking next said that at Poona the grievances of Dhobis was of a different nature. There were very few laundries in Poona. The Dhobis there had to struggle with the Military Contractor who, after getting the Contract, would pay a lump sum of money to the authorities and get the Dhobis to work for him. The Dhobis there were not regularly paid and when payment was made after four or five months a cut of about 30 per cent was made. Since last month, when the Dhobis had refused to work for the Contractor, he went to Belgaum and brought some Dhobis, who are kept aloof and not allowed to mix with the other Dhobis. The speaker hoped that the Bombay Dhobis would succeed in achieving their rights.

STRUGGLING SINCE 1914.

Mr. Jangliram Chaudhri, the President of the Bombay Association speaking next, traced the history of the Dhobi struggle from 1914. He said that in obedience to the decision taken by the last general meeting of Dhobis, many of them had given notices to the laundry owners. Some had received their arrears but there were many poor men amongst them, who had not yet been paid. It was for the Association to look after them.

DON'T WANT OUTSIDERS.

The speaker said that the Association were finding out ways and means to check the community's decline, which was due to the professional outsider getting in and exploiting them. Appealing to the different heads of the Dhobis sections, the president said that every individual should be convinced about the Association's programme. If there were waverers amongst them, they should leave them. All those that had assembled there at the meeting were agreed to on one point, being that none of them will have anything to do with the professional outsiders, their difficulties that poor Dhobis thie difficulties that poor Dhobis who have to boycott the laundries would be in but the Association was making arrangements to help them. He appealed to the Dhobis to take courage and declare strike. They might suffer for some days, but there was a bright future ahead. If every one of them were united, victory was theirs.

A few choudharies also spoke emphasising the importance of boycotting the laundries.

Many of the leaders of the Dhobis were then garlanded and subscriptions were collected at the meeting for the Association.

The President thanked the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Gamadia, Dr Vachcha and the press for the help they had rendered in furthering their cause.

CONSOLATION MESSAGES

U. S. Soothes Dissatisfied Nations

WASHINGTON, April 12.

The State Department has issued a message to 14 nations who will not be represented in the forthcoming Washington conversations inviting them to exchange views on the broad aspects of the economic and disarmament situation through the usual diplomatic channels. The action follow the reports of dissatisfaction from some nations who were not invited to Washington.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON PARLEYS

Sgr. Jung To Represent Italy

ROME, April 12.

Sgr. Mussolini has appointed Sgr. Jung, Minister of Finance, to represent him at the forthcoming conference with President Roosevelt at Washington.—Reuter.

ITALIAN AIRMAN MISSING

LONDON April 12.

The Italian Embassy in London has expressed anxiety regarding the whereabouts of Captain Robiano, Italian lawyer and airman, who has not been heard of since he left Aleppo for Jask on Sunday night on the continuation of flight in the attempt to beat England-Australia record.—Reuter

FRONTIER HINDU YOUTH GETS 6 MONTHS

Why Did He Not Report Himself To Police?

PESHAWAR, April 12.

Capt. Cole, City Magistrate, Peshawar, convicted to-day Sohanlal, ex-Member of the Naujavan Bharat Sabha, under Section 17, Frontier Public Tranquility Act and sentenced him to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, in default six months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused had been ordered to report himself daily at the Police Station and was arrested on the 16th March for failure to comply. He pleaded he went on hunger-strike in protest against the refusal of the Government to grant him a a subsistance allowance or allow him to assist his father in his work.—A.P.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

BOMBAY, April 12

On Wednesday, the 12th April, 1933, tenders to the amount of £1,365,000 at 1s. 6-1-16d. were received and allotted approximately 73 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 19th April, 1933, on the same conditions as previously announced.

Poona, April 12.—Mr. P. Kodandrao, Editor, Servants of India and local Liberal Leaders leave for Calcutta to-morrow to attend the session of the All-India Liberal Federation on 15th.—A. P.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 11.	
Previous closing	3.41-7/16
To-day's closing	3.41-5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, April 12.	
Previous closing	3.41-5/16
To-day's opening	3.41-3/16
To-day's closing	3.41-5/16

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
MAY DELIVERY.

New York, April 12.	
Previous closing	6.64
To-day's opening	6.63
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	6.59
Difference	—.05

Broach expectation A/M Rs. 178-8
" " J/A Rs. 186-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
MAY DELIVERY.

Liverpool, April 12.	
Previous closing	5.16
To-day's opening	5.14
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.09
Difference	—.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON PRICES DROP

Indian Operators Sell Silver In London

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

London Stock Exchange was quiet and steady on Wednesday. Three and a half per cent Indian sterling loan was quoted unchanged at £86.

The sterling-dollars cross rate was slightly easier at 3.41.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 2 points and ruled weak. There was increased selling pressure and the market closed at a decline of 7 points.

The New York cotton market was quoted 7 points lower at a time of Liverpool close.

The London Silver market ruled easy on heavy Indian selling. The offerings were taken over by American interests.

Stock Silver prices declined 5/16 penny to 17 5/8 and forward prices declined by 5/16d to 17 11/16d.

In the local market ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 56/4.

Chaitra delivery was quoted at Rs. 56/4, and Vaishak at Rs. 56/7.

Gold market ruled firm to-day on heavy short covering. Local opeators took a bearish view of the American financial crisis and were reported carrying short interest to the extent of 5 to 6 lakhs of tolas.

They were buying back their sales which hardened prices in the local market with Chaitra quoted at Rs. 30/2/6 while Vaishak was quoted at Rs. 30/0/6.

TO BE LET

To Vegetarian Hindus, one HALF-FLAT in Raval Building, Second floor, Lamington Road, Opposite Powells, rent Rs. 115.

PILES
CURED IN 7 DAYS.
No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 SUPPOSITORIES of "PILESORINE," a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.
Aguerine Depot
KARACHI.

SPEAKER ORDERS NIGHT SESSION

Reminiscent Of Rowlatt Bill Days

ASSEMBLY PASSES ANTI-DUMPING BILL

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 12.

The Legislative Assembly to-day passed amidst acclamation Sir Joseph Bhore's Anti-Dumping Bill without a Division.

The Assembly which made history yesterday made another to-day by holding a night sitting.

President Chetty had four days ago given a warning that if the members failed to conclude business he would sit after dinner till they had finished the session. That threat the President put into force. Earlier in the day it appeared that it would not be necessary to enforce this threat, and when Sir Joseph Bhore challenged Mr. Ghuznavi to take the anti-Dumping Bill to vote and face the repetition of the historic vote of yesterday when only one vote was recorded against the Government it was clear that the house was anxious to conclude business expeditiously.

DEBATABLE POINTS.

When, however, Sir Fazli Hussain continued his speech on the Medical Council Bill after six week's interval and took three quarters of an hour, it became apparent that the members on the Opposition Benches were keen on replying to the debatable points which had been reintroduced by the education Member's speech. Thus it became clear that the debate could not conclude early.

NIGHT SITTING.

So the Chair adjourned the House till 9 after the dinner. This is the first time that the Montford Assembly has sat after dinner and the only occasion when a night sitting in the Central Legislative history was previously held was when the Rawlatt Bill was before the Imperial Legislative Council and night sessions were held to debate it.

However, the session will end to-night and members would be leaving to-morrow for their constituencies after a strenuous session running to 49 sittings.

NEW DELHI, April 12

What appeared to be the last sitting of the session was held to-day with the Anti-Dumping Bill, Medical Council Bill etc. being on the agenda paper.

IMPORT DUTY ON PIECE-GOODS.

During question hour, Sir Joseph Bhore replying to Mr. Niyogi said that prior to April 1930 import duty on piecegoods including cotton handkerchiefs (in woven pieces) was 11 per cent 'ad valorem'; on other cotton handkerchiefs (assessed as Haberdashery) it was 15 per cent. 'ad valorem.' Present rates of duty on cotton piecegoods including cotton handkerchiefs (in woven pieces) not of British manufacture were 50 per cent 'ad valorem'. Other cotton handkerchiefs not of British manufacture (assessed as haberdashery) were subject to duty of 30 per cent 'ad valorem'. Existing duty on cotton piecegoods was protective and handkerchiefs imported in woven pieces which were classed as piecegoods were assessed at protective rates. Made up handkercniefs had always been admitted on payment of revenue duty as Haberdashery Difference in rates of duty was not inconsistent with government policy.

Sir Joseph Bhore had no doubt that after the Anti-dumping Bill was passed the case of handkerchief industry would be examined if the case was fully placed before them.

SARAT BOSE'S TRANSFER.

Sir Harry Haig informed Mr. Mitra that the question of Sarat Chandra Bose's transfer from Jubbulpore was under consideration and he trusted that the matter would be shortly decided

TROOPS IN ALWAR.

Mr. Metcalf told Bhai Parmanand that no decision had been taken as to how long troops were to be kept in the disturbed area in Alwar State. They have been there for three months and three days and the increased cost was being paid by the Durbar.

DACOITIES IN SIND.

The recent recurring dacoities in Sind formed the basis of questions by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai and in replying to them Sir Harry Haig stated that the police force in Sukkur, Larkhana and upper Sind frontier districts had been reorganised and its strength considerably increased since 1931-32. There had been only one serious dacoity recently namely by a gang from Kalat territory on the 11th of March in Bhuti village in Larkhana District. All possible steps were being taken to effect the arrest of the ringleader of the gang responsible and a reward of two thousand was sanctioned for his arrest.

The District Magistrate of Larkhana had addressed to the Political Agent and the Commissioner of Sind had addressed to the Agent to the Governor General at Quetta, asking them for effective action against the dacoities and that every possible step would be taken against them and to prevent such occurrences.

ANTI-DUMPING BILL.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that they must find a solution for the growing unemployment and inefficiency of Indian industries. He supported the Anti-Dumping Bill to fight the warlike competition of the country which was exploiting a friendly trade convention

U. Kyaw Myint supporting the Bill said that they were ruled politically from Whitehall, intellectually by Madras and economically by Bombay.

JOSHI URGES ENQUIRY.

Mr. Joshi also supported and said that it was the right policy to institute an enquiry before giving protection under the Bill but such enquiry should not be confined to India but Government must ascertain factors which had made dumping possible. He also urged that the results of such enquiry should be published. He disputed Mr. Mody's demand for enlarging the hours of work. He added that labour legislation had not affected Indian industries. Mr. Joshi did not approve of the method of fighting by warlike method of hiegher tariff walls. He suggested that a better method was through international cooperation and urged that Government should facilitate the holding of an International Labour Conference for Asiatic countries. He also urged the establishment of an economic council as recommended by Sir Walter Slater some years ago. The Government was taking vast powers under the Bill and it was best that they should have an advisory council of experts.

WHY IS JAPAN GREAT?

Sir Hari Singh Gour did not doubt that depreciated currency helped dumping but before Japan launched in that policy, she had State control of all industries. She had ruthless protection which sometime ran to 300 per cent. Her policy of mass education had reduced waste to minimum and that of the rationalisation of industries had helped her to rise to a position of one of the chief industrial countries of the world. The Government while giving protection to industries should bear in mind other factors which had made Japan great.

Sir H. Gour hoped that new duties would not be a burden on consumer and the period of protection would be as short as possible. The speaker particularly asked the mill-owners of Bombay to do away with the old and antiquated ways and with the system of managing agencies.

CONSUMER HARD HIT.

Mr. Ghuznavi felt that the present legislation would not solve the problem and smaller trades along with consumer would be hard hit. He quoted several telegrams he had received stating that the Bill would be the last straw on camel's back and would only penalise merchants The speaker hoped that the existing contracts would not be affected by the Bill. He gave a history of the Cotton Textile Protection Act of 1930 and said that but for that Act Pandit Malaviya would have sided with Government and fought with Mr. Gandhi over the civil disobedience movement. That Act had changed the course of History and to-day Government were repeating the same mistake at the instance of the Bombay millowners who had all along helped Mr. Gandhi with funds.

EUROPEANS AND BOMBAY INDUSTRIALISTS.

Mr. Gayapershad Singh wanted to know what was common between interests of European group and Bombay industrialists both of whom has given notice of identical motions which now formed part of the Bill.

Sir J. Bhore assured the House that Government had taken up the question long before that notice was referred to.

Mr. James:—The notice referred to indigenous industries of India.

Mr. Gayapershad Singh urged that provision should be made in the Bill to prevent foreign capitalists from taking advantage of protection by establishing industries in India.

MILL-OWNERS SNUBBED.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh asked the mill-owners' representatives in the House to come dressed in cloth produced by their own mills rather than foreign cloth, if they wished the House to take millowners seriously. The speaker urged that the consumers should be protected. There were cries that the debate should be closed Closure motion was accepted by Sir Joseph Bhore.

"NO BACKDOOR PREFERENCE TO BRITAIN."

Replying to the debate, he acknowledged with gratitude the reception in the House to the bill. He said that the suspicions expressed had no basis He asked how the fear, that preference would be given by backdoor to Britain, was justified. The Commerce Member assured that the interests of the consumers would not be ridden rough shed. He warned the industries not to think that the passage of the bill was a sign for all of them to ask for help.

"FORCED DOWN INDIA'S THROAT."

Sir Joseph Bhore referring to Mr. Ghaznavis' remark, that the bill was being forced down the throat of India, said that he had no doubt if the matter went to division they would be repeating the historic vote of yesterday.

The bill was taken into consideration without dissent and House adjourned for lunch.

The Assembly resumed discussion on the motion for a Select Committee, on the Medical Council Bill and also on Mr. Maswood Ahmed's amendment that the Bill be circulated.

Sir Fazli Hussain, Mr. Neogi, Sir Henry Gidney participating in the debate before the president adjourned the House for the night sitting.

When the Assembly met again after dinner the president took the Chair at 9 p.m. while about 40 members were present.

Messrs. Thampan, S. C. Mitra, Gava Prasad Singh G. S. Bajpai participated in the debate.

The Assembly was then prorogued.

SURPRISING NEWS FOR DOCTORS

DOCTORS even do not require introduction for the following renowned combination of **"VITO-FOOD."**

Phosphates, Sulphates, Chlorides of Calcium, Iron, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium with Silicea, with a special group of Iodized Tissue Salts.

Weak, Nervous, Dyspeptic persons, Students, Mental Workers, Pragnant females, and Babies have shown a glow of health within four weeks. Even **Consumptives** have regained lost weight within 9 days.

Spend only few annas and obtain a tin from any chemists. If proved inefficacious money refunded.

STATISTICAL RESEARCH

Finance Committee Approves Scheme

NEW DELHI, April 12.

An important decision was taken to-day by the Standing Finance Committee.

DIRECTOR OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Standing Finance Committee accorded its general approval to the proposal that the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics should be stationed at the Headquarters of the Government of India, and under him a new department of statistical research should be created at the headquarters of the Government with a director in charge.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATES FOR TRAINING ABROAD.

It was hoped, as a part of the scheme, that it would be possible to select an Indian of outstanding ability who would be given two years' specialised training, probably abroad to fit him for permanent appointment. It was also proposed that the Statistical Research Branch would be appropriate training ground for distinguished graduates in economic science and it was proposed to award two scholarships of Rs. 200 per mensem each, to candidates selected by the Public Services Commission, from the nominees of the Indian universities.—A. P.

POLITICAL UNDER-CURRENTS

(Continued from page 6.)

Indian leaders now, that the changed personnel of the Government of India has provided a good camouflage for the Die-hard to carry out their policy. Even the India Office seems to be placed in a position where it cannot exert their authority as it used to do.

WHY GANDHI WAS NOT RELEASED.

I am able to state that the Indian Government has made an emphatic protest against the contemplated release of Mr. Gandhi and other leaders of the Congress.

They are reported to have stated that the situation in India is just being brought under control and any release of Congress leaders may revive the forces against Britain under some garb or other.

The Indian Government feels that the issues are too important to be allowed to drift, and that they are not prepared to take chances.

EASTERN SITUATION

This attitude seems to have found unexpected support from the Foreign Office here, under Sir John Simon. The situation in Soviet Russia is so delicate that there may be trouble at any moment. There are rumours that the Soviet contemplates releasing certain elements which will have a far-reaching influence on the religious circles in the world.

Some time ago a World Religious Reform Movement was organised and the preachers trained for such work are now ready to go out. It is expected that these will try to show that the present religions are really favourable to Bolshevic principles and it is this aspect of the situation which is engaging the attention of the Foreign Office.

The entry of Bolshevic agents in the religious movements, it is urged, will create a serious situation in the Near and Middle East and the balance will be disturbed. The Japasese movements, it is feared, will also provide further occasion of serious reactions and strong representations seem to have been made to the India Office that no action should be taken which is already very delicate.

GOVERNMENT ALARMED.

In these circumstances, the representations of the Government of India are likely to sway the situation against any change in the attitude towards the Indian National Congress and its leaders. The present Government have been seriously alarmed at the very powerful forces of opposition organised within the Tory ranks and the situation has certainly not been eased by the clear indications in Mr. Churchill's speech of an alliance between the Die-hard elements in the Tory ranks and the extreme right wing of Conservative opinion in the Indian Services.

It is felt that any further manipulations in the personnel of the Indian Government will come to the notice of the Opposition leaders and will be broadcasted in Parliament. The India Office does not seem to be in such a stable position as to take chances in Parliamentary revelations of this kind.

PRO-INDIAN INFLUENCES.

In spite of this, the situation is not without its brighter side. I have reasons to feel that during the course of further developments in Indo-British negotiations, the influence of the Church will be more directly represented than it has been hitherto.

Just as the Cabinet has been perturbed by the Die-hard opposition, it has also been troubled by the growing resentment in Church circles against their policy of repression. This influence has been active and has far-reaching qualities, although it has not been vocal. But, if the same policy is continued, it is feared, the Churches will openly come out in condemnation of the Government's policy against legitimate and natural Indian aspirations. The result will be that the Church will find representation in further deliberations on Indian matters and India will have no cause to regret this fact.

It must be recognised, however, that there is also a small section of Die-hard views in the Church organisations but it has been driven into the background by the wave of liberal internationalism which the broad teachings of the Christ have generated in Christian circles. So, there is less likelihood of the Church representatives being in any way antagonistic to India.

On the other hand, Lord Irwin is in the full confidence of the Church organisations in this country and anybody who is appointed to the Joint Parliamentary Committee will prove to be an equally good and reliable friend of India.

CHURCH AND WAR.

I am informed that the Chapter of Westminster is organising the Church forces in order successfully to counteract the war fever which is seen spreading in Christian countries. That the Christ was the Prince of Peace and His fight was with the Prince of the World, seems to have been forgotten by the Christian peoples in the world.

At a meeting held behind closed doors, over fifty leading Church men gathered a few days ago in order to organise spiritual forces against war.

SIGNIFICANCE FOR INDIA.

I wish to direct the attention of our Indian friends to this movement, because it is recognised in Church circles that the present repressive policy of the Government is also an expression of war mentality. The feeling is so strong that all the forces of religion will be concentrated henceforward in actively opposing the Indian Government's repressive policy.

HINDU-CHRISTIAN RAPPROCHEMENT.

I would suggest that attempts should be made in India to bring about a rapprochement between the broad-minded sections of Hindu and Christian priesthood to bring about an understanding between these two great world faiths. Many leading Churchmen, with whom I have had occasion to talk over Indian questions, have expressed surprise at the lack of representation to Hindu Liberal-minded priesthood in the Indo-British negotiations. I shall take up this question in more detail in my next letter.

ROHTAS SUGAR, LTD.

New Company With Great Prospects And Strong Board Invites Application.

On another page appears the prospectus of Rohtas Sugar Ltd, a company which has been formed with a capital Rs. 30 lakhs, divided into 10,000 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 2,00,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, for the purpose of carrying on the business of sugar manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of sugar and sugar products.

The Company proposes to open its mill in the District of Shahabad at Dehri-on-Sone junction, Grand Chord Line, E. I. Railway.

It has been said that India is being glutted with sugar mills but, as the prospectus points out, there is not justification for this fear. The sugar turned out is unable to cope with the existing demand and there is room for many more sugar mills in the country.

Rohtas Ltd. has a bright prospect before it. Its factory will be situated in the healthiest place in the Province of Behar, which is world famed for its growth of the finest quality of sugar cane. The factory expects to turn out 6,50,000 maunds per year which no other existing or proposed factory in India is capable of doing.

The Company has an exceptionally strong board. Sir R. N. Mukherji of Messrs. Martin & Co., Calcutta is the Chairman and other Directors include Mr. Syed Hussan Imam, Ex-Judge, Calcutta, High Court; Sir Sultan Ahmad, Kt., Ex-Judge, Patna, High Court, Ex-Finance Member, Bovernment of Behar; Mr. Nirmal Kumar Jain, Banker and Zemindar; Rai Sahib Jai Chand Agarwal, Treasurer, Lloyds Bank and Managing Agents The U. S. A. Petroleum Products, Ltd., Rawalpindi; Babu Amirchand, Zemindar and Banker Arrah; Seth Jivatlal Purtapshi, Broker, Director, Bombay Stock Exchange and President, Bullion Exchange Association Ltd., Bombay, Director, South Bihar Sugar Mills, Ltd.; Sahu Shanti Prasad Jain, B.Sc., Zamindar, Najibabad, U. P.; and Mr. Malak Ram, Engineer, Contractor and Banker, Pro Northern India Oil Co., Rawalpindi (Ex-officio).

As the list may have to be closed down at any moment intending investors should send in their applications without delay

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS ON ROAD

Aged Parsi Dies In Hospital

At about 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday evening, an unknown Parsi, aged 60, was found lying unconscious on Tribhovan Road. He was smelling strongly of liquor. He was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission. The deceased had a contused wound on the back of his head.

CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

Two Congressmen were arrested on Wednesday evening at 4|30 p.m. at Bhuleshwar for taking out a procession in connection with the national week. The arrested persons were removed to the Maharbawri Police station.

B. E. S. T. CO.'S PROGRESS

Over 40 Lakhs Profit For Past Year

Directors Report Adopted At Annual Meeting

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., was held on Wednesday evening, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas presiding.

The Directors' report for the year ending 31st December 1932, stated.

	Rs.
The total revenue for the year 1932 from all sources amounted to	1,64,96,591 3 11
The total expenditure amounted to	1,06,06,225 1 1
The net receipts from the year's working aggregated ..	64,90,366 2 10
Deduct:—Interest for the year on 7 per cent. Debenture Debt	7,00,000 0 0
Leaving a balance of	57,90,366 2 10

From this balance the following further items of expenditure have to be deducted before arriving at the net profit available for distribution:—

Provision for Depreciation:—	Rs.
General Account	16,67,922 0 0
Special Account	2,44,242 0 0
	Rs. 19,12,164 0 0
Provision for Reserve against fluctuations in value of Assets	75,000 0 0
Provision for Writing off Rights and Concessions	40,710 0 0
After making these deductions aggregating	20,27,874 0 0
there remains an available balance of profit of	37,62,492 2 10
to which has to be added the amount brought forward from 1931 account	2,69,378 8 7
making a balance of profit available for distribution of	40,31,870 11 5

The Directors recommend that this sum be appropriated as follows:—

	Rs.
To Dividend for the year on 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares	6,30,000 0 0
To payment of Dividend for the year on the Ordinary Shares at 12 per cent	32,40,000 0 0
To Bonus to the Company's Officers and Employees	1,05,000 0 0
To be carried forward to next year's Account	56,870 11 5
Total	Rs. 40,31,870 11 5

The report was adopted, dividend as recommended by the directors was agreed and the retiring directors were re-elected.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE CO.

Retiring Directors Re-Elected At General Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama presiding.

The report for the year ending 28th February, 1933 stated:—

The total number of Policies in force is 55,922 assuring the sum of Rs. 10,91,96,244 including Bonus and of this amount Rs. 6,53,164 are re-assured.

Claims by death amounting to Rs. 10,54,551 including Bonus have arisen.

Endowment Assurances matured (during the lifetime of the Assured) for Rs. 25,15,458 including Bonus.

The Expenses of Management were only 21 per cent of the Premium Income.

The Funds of the Company are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trusts Act.

The Life Assurance Fund has increased by Rs. 19,88,263-3-11 and including the Life Assurance Reserve, Investment Reserve and Surrender Value Reserve Funds amounts to Rs. 3,96,69,041-1-1.

The total Assets, as shown in the Balance Sheet, are Rs. 4,18,29,071-12-10.

The report was adopted, the retiring directors were re-elected and dividend of Rs. 10 per share with a bonus of Rs. 40 was agreed to.

KOLHAPUR RACES

Sakran Annexes W. I. T. C. Plate

(Associated Special)

KOLHAPUR, April 12.

Details:—

THE W. I. T. C. PLATE. Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr D M Mistry's MUNSOOR 9-7 T Hill 1
Mr R N Kurwas' GOLD BAR 7-11 Bhimrao 2
Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan's ELAINE 8-0 Alford 3
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's O'BRIEN II 8-5 Forsyth 4

Won by neck; short head and 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 9 seconds

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 9-12. Places Rs. 3-12; Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 8-4.

THE W. I. T. C. PLATE. Division I—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr P R Kering's SAKRAN 7-5 Bhimrao 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's YOUNG CHAYNA 8-4 car 8-6 Forsyth 2
Mr M C Patel's BIRBAL 8-8 A Clarke 3
Mr Arnold's WURUD PASHA 9-0 Stokes 4

Won by 1/2 length; short head and 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 9 3/5 seconds

Tote paid: Win Rs. 35-12. Places Rs. 7-12; Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 7

S. S. AKKASAHEB MAHARAJ CUP—Distance 1¼ miles

Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's SHIVAPRASAD 7-3 Alford 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ROSEWATER 10-12 Forsyth 2
Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's SALOON 9-7 Harding 3

Won by neck; and 3/4 length.

Time: 2 minutes 14 1/5 seconds

Tote paid: Win Rs. 4-8.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr G McElligott's ROI DE MONTAGNE 9-4 Behsman 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's VAVITE 8-11 Bhimrao 2
Mr G McElligott's TIMBUCKTOO 9-0 H McQuade ... 3
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's LITTLE ROCK 8-11 Forsyth 4

Won by 1/2 length; neck and 3/4 length

Time: 1 minute 15 2/5 seconds

Tote paid: Win Rs. 4. Places Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 7-8

SHRI AAISAHEB MAHARAJ CUP—Distance 1¼ miles

Chief of Miraj Junior's JALAL 8-0 Harding 1*
Mr H C H Jusab's FARAJ PASHA 7-10 Fletcher 1*
Mr L S Lalvanis' REGARD 9-0 Forsyth 3
Mr F H Claridge's KURDI 7-13 Stokes 4

*Dead heat.

Won by dead heat, 2 lengths, and neck

Time 2 minutes 23 1/5 seconds

Tote paid: Win Rs. 10-4 on Jalal and Rs. 45 on Faraj Pasha. Places Rs. 6-8 on Jalal and Rs. 17 on Faraj Pasha; and Rs. 20-8

THE SHAHNAWAZ PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Mr Oosman Chotani's FIRSAN 9-0 A Clarke 1
Mr M C Patel's TAJNAJIYAH 8-0 Alford 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's HAPPY BOY 3
Mr N M Sahhin's YAWOOZ 8-5 Harding 4

Won by 1 length; 2 lengths and 2 1/2 lengths

Time: 1 minute 33 3/5 seconds

Tote paid: Win Rs. 16-8. Places Rs. 10 and Rs. 6-4.

BOMBAY MILL TRAGEDY

At about 11 a.m. on Wednesday one Khaja Bapoo Khaja Kadar and some coolies were emptying the water from an iron tank in the compound of the Jam Mill at Currey Road. The tank was covered. The manhole of the tank was opened by Khaja Bapoo and a coolie.

The tank is emptied by disconnecting the pipes which carry water to the dyeing department. when the contents were almost removed and the water was only six inches deep, Khaja asked one of his coolies to descend into the tank and shake the water well so as to cleanse the bottom properly.

One of the coolies then went down, and had scarcely touched the water when he suddenly felt giddy and fell down. Another who went to the help of the first also suffered the same fate. One Ruttonshaw Nasarwanji, hearing the shouts of the by-standers went into the tank to help the coolies and also fell down. A fourth man who followed also fell down and was taken out.

They were all removed to the K. E. M. Hospital but Ruttonshaw and one of the coolies died on the way. The other two were lying in a serious condition.

The tragedy is said to have been due to Hydrogen Sulphide gas.

ST. PATRICK'S ARE HOT FAVOURITES FOR AGA KHAN CUP

History Of India's National Game

BOMBAY'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPORT

Standard Of Play Improves During Last Thirty Years

India's phenomenal success in Olympic hockey, has drawn greater attention to this popular sport. The following is a brief resume of the history of the game and its development in India.

It is of course regarded as the national game of Ireland and it is believed that it existed in that country in one form or another for centuries. As far back as the twelfth century it was played in Scotland under the name of "Shinty", while in the Copenhagen National Museum is an altar pot made about 1330, depicting two players indulging in a "bully" with modern hockey sticks.

In England it was played with a cricket ball and very rough sticks fashioned of oak in 1875, while the team then generally consisted of a goalie, two halfbacks, four centre forwards and two men on each wing, comprising 9 players only. It was not until 1889 that the modern team of goal-keeper, two backs, three half-backs and five forwards was introduced, and this combination worked so well that it has never been changed. The Hockey Association was formed in England in January 1886, with King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, as its first president Cambridge University granted a half-blue for hockey in 1894, following with the full blue 4 years later; while Oxford did not grant a half-blue until 1900, and a full blue until 1925.

The Bengal Hockey Association came into being in April 1908, due mainly to the efforts of the late Mr. N. R. Bhattacharjee, Mr. Eric Studd, and Mr. A. B. Rosser, the non-playing captain of the first All-India Olmpic XI. It was 17 years later that the Indian Hockey Federation was formed, with its headquarters at Delhi, and the lead given by the Bengal Association was followed by Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana. The most important tournaments in India to-day are the Beighton, played Calcutta; the Aga Khan Cup, in Bombay; the Scindia Government Cup, in Gwalior; the Lahore Cup, in Lahore; and the Ramlal Cup, in Lucknow.

The end of April 1926 saw the first Inter-Provincial match played in India, between the Punjab and Bengal, at Calcutta, which was won by the Punjab team by 2—0.

In 1928 the English Hockey Association informed the President of the Punjab Hockey Association that Great Britain did not contemplate sending a team to Amsterdam for the Olympic Hockey tournament, as it was felt that the contest was not a very open one, but that if India sent a team, Britain might reconsider her decision.

England did not send a team to Amsterdam in 1928 and to Los Angeles in 1932, probably because she had no hopes of defeating India.

37TH BIRTHDAY.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament has reached the 37th year of its existence. Many changes have taken place since it was first staged, the most notable feature being the remarkable improvement in the standard of the game. Speed and dexterity with the hockey stick has replaced hard hitting and the use of weight. Hockey is no longer an old man's game and the sooner some of the veterans realise this fact, will it be possible to eliminate the unfit. The present tournament has resulted in casualties to three well-known players. Mendes, the centre half of St. Patrick's was put of action in the very first match played against the G. I. P. Railway. Naidu, inside right of Manavadar, fractured his leg against the Bombay Gymkhana. Feroze Khan was struck over the eye in the semi-final against St. Patrick's.

On merit two of the leading teams in each half, have qualified for the finals. Both St. Patrick's and Manavadar had made previous attempts to win the coveted trophy. The Karachi XI were beaten some years ago when a more youthful side was sent out than the present finalists. Manavadar entered last year, losing to the Customs in the semi-finals.

RECORD OF FINALISTS.

How the teams reached the finals is shown below:—

ST. PATRICK'S

G. I. P. (Parel) 1—0.
Ajmere Loco Sports Club 1—0.
Lusitanians "A" (1—1) 5—0 (Re-play).
Customs (1—0) Semi-Final.

MANAVADAR.

Royal West Kents 3—0.
Royal Irish Fusiliers 9—1.
Bombay Gymkhana "A" 4—2.
Kirkee United (2—2) 3—1 (Re-play.)

It will be seen from the above table that St. Patrick's have had a hard struggle to reach the finals. On their victorious march the Karachi XI have defeated two of the strongest teams in India, viz. Ajmere, and the Customs. Under the circumstances St. Patrick's deserve to win the Aga Khan Cup.

Manavadar's passage to the final has been smoother. In Kirkee United the Muslims met staunch opposition, winning at the second time of asking. The loss of Naidu, their best forward, has handicapped the Manavadar attack

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

The first cup presented by H. H. the Aga Khan for competition, was won outright by the Cheshire Regiment (1910-1912). A second trophy was then awarded by this popular sportsman on the condition that it was a perpetual cup, and could only be held for one year by the winner of the tournament. Runners-up are entitled to hold the Smith Shield for the same period.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY CUP.

1896 Bombay Gymkhana
1897 The Durham Light Infantry
1898 Poona Volunteers
1899 Poona Volunteers
1900 The Royal Scots
1901 Cathedral High School Old Boys.
1902 Shropshire Light Infantry
1903 Cathedral High School Old Boys
1904 Middlesex Regiment
1905 Cathedral High School Old Boys
1906 Grant Medical College
1907 Jhansi Railway Institute
1908 Pioneer Hockey Club
1909 The Y. M. C. R., Fort
1910 The Cheshire Regiment
1911 The Cheshire Regiment
1912 The Cheshire Regiment
1913 The Lusitanians Sporting Club
1914 Grant Mediral College
1915 The Lusitanians Sporting Club.
1916 M. O. College, Aligarh
1917 . O. College, Aligarh.
1918 The Hornets, Bombay.
1919 Igatpuri Gymkhana
1920 N. W. Railway, Lahore.
1921 Jubbulpore Railway Institute
1922 Jubbulpore Railway Institute
1923 Poona Rangers
1924 Loco Sports Club, Ajmere
1925 G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal
1926 Customs Athletic Club, Bombay
1927 Christ Church, Jubbulpore
1928 Poona Rangers ...
1929 The Lusitanians Sporting Club
1930 Loco Sports Club, Ajmere
1931 Customs Athletic Club, Bombay
1932 Customs Athletic Club, Bombay.

THE SMITH SHIELD.

1909 Grant Medical College
1910 Grant Medical College
1911 Grant Medical College
1912 Pioneer Hockey Club
1913 14th King's Hussars
1914 2nd Bn., Dorset Regiment
1915 Grant Medical College
1916 The Hornets, Bombay
1917 Grant Medical College
1918 The Lusitanians Sporting Club.
1919 The Lusitanians Sporting Club
1920 The Hornets, Bombay
1921 Loco Sports Club, Ajmere
1922 Customs Athletic Club
1923 Bengali Y. M. C. A., Lucknow
1924 B. B. R. F. A.
1925 Poona United
1926 Christ Church, Jubbulpore
1927 Loco Sports Club, Ajmere
1928 Bhoota Singh's XI
1929 Poona Rangers
1930 Customs Athletic Club
1931 Loco Sports Club, Ajmere
1932 Calcutta Customs Club.

A telegram addressed from Ratlam to Sthanakwasi Jains at Ajmer on Wednesday states that it was the 30th day of Muni Misrilalji's fast and appeals to make an enquiry and save the Muni's life.

K. G. SADIQ HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

The Khwajah Ghulam Sadiq Hockey Tournament open to teams all over India will commence from May 5th on the Aitchison Park Ground Amritsar. Entries accompanied by a fee of Rs. 15/- per team, Rs. 7/8/- for "B" teams will be received by May 1st, 1933. For rules please apply to:—Ismail Batt, Honorary Secretary, Kucha Nur Shah, Amritsar.

Indian Defence Problem, by Capt. G. V. Modak. Published by the Author, Poona, 4. Price: Not stated.

RESTRICTION OF TEA EXPORTS

Bill In Next Session Of Assembly

NEW DELHI, April 12.

In the Assembly, Sir Joseph Bhore announced the possibility of introducing a bill in the next session for restriction of exports of tea in accordance with the scheme of international agreement.

The bill would provide for a Committee of Representatives of tea-growing industry, and both British and Indian interests for the issue of licenses.

The Government's support to the proposal depended on the co-operation of other governments concerned, secondly, the approval of the scheme by the Legislature, and, lastly, on the approval by the Government of India of the total export of the quota fixed from time to time by the International Committee.—A. P.

TRIED TO CHEAT HIGH COURT JUDGE?

Anglo-Indian Gets 6 Months' R. I.

MADRAS, April 12.

The Third Presidency Magistrate convicted to-day Bressen, an Anglo-Indian, under Sections 420 and 467 read with 511 I.P.C. and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the two counts the sentences to run concurrently.

The prosecution case was that the accused attempted to cheat Mr. Justice Pekenham Walsh on 22nd March by falsely representing that his (accused's) daughter died at the Civil Orphan Asylum and seeking financial assistance for the funeral expenses. It is alleged that the accused produced a false letter purporting to have been written by the Principal of the Asylum regarding the death.

Mr. Justice Walsh and Rev. Nathan, the Principal of the Asylum, appeared as prosecution witnesses.—A.P.

BELGAUM CONVICTIONS

Mridulaben & Others Jailed For 6 Months

BELGAUM, April 12.

Except the two ladies who were released immediately, four male volunteers and three ladies including Miss Mrudulla Ben who were arrested yesterday while picketing before cloth shops were sentenced by Mr. Saldanha, Belgaum City Magistrate to-day.

Miss Mrudulla Ben was awarded six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 and in default, two months more. The three volunteers were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and one volunteer and two ladies to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. Miss Mrudulla was also charged for breach of the District Magistrate's order restrict her movements to the defined limits of the Belgaum Cantonment.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD MILL DEADLOCK ENDS

Authorities Promise Inquiry

AHMEDABAD, April 12.

The weavers of the Jehangir Vakil Mills who went on strike yesterday resumed work to-day on the authorities having agreed to look into their grievances at the instance of the Labour Association.—A.P.

Lahore.—The Punjab Legislative Council adjourned "sine die" on Tuesday after discussing the report of the rural indebtedness Inquiry Committee appointed by Government in March last year to examine the recommendations relating to indebtedness made by the Agricultural Commission, Labour Commission and various banking inquiry committees, which was presided over by Mr. H. Calvert.—A. P.

ROAD & RAILWAY COMPETITION

Possibilities Of Future Coordination

Mitchell Report To Be Considered By Simla Conference On April 24

At the fifth annual general meeting of the Indian Roads and Transport Development, Ltd., held on Monday, Mr. Miller, President, in the course of his address said:

"I am glad to be able to report on this occasion that there are definite signs of some of the aims and objects being realized at no great distant date, and I should first like to gratefully acknowledge the very helpful assistance and co-operation we have received from the Government of India, in our efforts to expedite road development with a view to linking up communications, both as regards existing thoroughfares and railways. This has assisted us in establishing much better relations with Railway Officials who, when we first started our activities were, perhaps, not unnaturally, inclined to look upon the Association as a possible menace to their interests.

DEPUTATION TO SIMLA.

It is probably not generally known to those outside our Association that in June last a deputation from the Association, consisting of your President, Vice-President and General Secretary, was received in Simla by the Government of India.

The outcome of these representations was that, the Government of India appointed Mr. K.G. Mitchell, the Road Engineer to the Government of India, and Mr. L. H. Kirkness, now Secretary to the Railway Board, to report on the present state of Road and Railway competition and the possibilities of their future co-ordination and development.

THEIR TOUR AND REPORT.

These two officers made a tour of the whole of India and collected a mass of information which they have recently issued in the form of a Report covering some 550 pages. The various Branches of this Association were invited to submit their views on the conditions of roads and road transport in their respective areas. A Conference with the Council of this Association was also held in Bombay when the views of the Association were fully explained and recommendations made. It is gratifying to note that these recommendations have been recorded in full in the Report and frequent references to the Association are made throughout.

The conclusions contained in the Report are to be considered at an All-India Conference to be held in Simla commencing from April 24th, to which the Association has been invited to send two representatives. It is hoped that this Conference will be opened by His Excellency the Viceroy, who is taking a very close personal interest in this subject.

Your Branch Committees have been asked to submit their opinions to the Council on the various matters to be dealt with at the Conference so that your delegates will have full authority to state the views of the Association during the discussions which will take place. Before leaving this subject, I should like to take the opportunity of congratulating both Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Kirkness on their most excellent report. The mass of information collected, the views and conclusions they have formed and the recommendations put forward, testify to the industry and application of the authors who must have burned much midnight oil in order to have completed the work so efficiently in such a short period of time.

UNIFYING PUBLIC OPINION ON W. P.

National Liberals To Meet At Calcutta

ELLORE, April 12.

Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao, President-elect of the National Liberal Federation commencing in Calcutta on the 15th, left Ellore this morning. The Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri is also travelling by the same train. Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao breaks his journey at Waltair today and reaches Calcutta on the 14th by mail.

Interviewed by the Associated Press he stated that the forthcoming session was a momentous one when proposals of the White Paper would come for consideration. He expects a large attendance of Liberals from different parts of the country and hopes that the deliberations will lead to consolidating and unifying public opinion on the White Paper scheme. —A. P.

FACILITIES FOR EX-CONVICTS

Punjab Prisoners' Aid Society's Useful Work

LAHORE, April 7.

The Hon. Sir Henry Craig, Finance Member, and President of the Society presided at the 5th Annual General meeting of the Punjab Prisoners' Aid Society held at the Y. M. C. A. Hall this evening.

The annual report of the Society for the year 1932-33 which was presented laid stress on the importance of weaning convicts, and particularly first offenders, from further crime after their release from jails. Year by year, said the report, the population of Punjab Prisons continued to increase. In the year 1932, the average daily population had risen to the unprecedented figure of 23,058, being an increase of 1,457 over the figure for 1931. Among these there were at the close of 1932 no less than 4,168 "habitual" prisoners. "Every one of the latter was at one time a first offender, and had there been a really efficient Society for the after-care of prisoners in the past," declared the report, "many of these prisoners would have been saved from reverting to crime after their first imprisonment."

CENTRAL HOME.

At the Lahore Central Jail and Borstal Institution, nearly 4 000 prisoners were interviewed by the Provincial Secretary and members of the visiting Committee during the last year. Out of those who applied for aid 80 ex-prisoners were admitted in the Central Home, while many others were given assistance in other ways, and employment was secured for forty.

During the year under report four more Homes were started or planned.—A.P.

COMMONS DIVISION LIST

"Guardian" Sees Heavy Vote Against Govt.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Apr. 11.

Debates on the White Paper in Both Houses went well for Government, declares "News Ifter" which expresses the opinion that Mr. Churchill's speeches have done Government more good than harm.

In the meantime, second thoughts in India appear to be more friendly than at first. The Viceroy's recent utterances to Princes have dissipated suspicions that the Government of India will encourage Princes to delay Federation in order that Responsibility at the Centre may be indefinitely postponed.

Other evidences of Government's goodwill and sincerity have similarly increased confidence.

HEAVY VOTE AGAINST GOVT.

Commenting on the House of Commons division on the Diehard resolution, the "Manchester Guardian" points out that it represents a heavy vote against Government. It was only obtained by the increasingly familiar, still strange alliance between Lahore and Conservative malcontents.

The Diehard suggestion for greater impartiality can be obtained by compelling Government representations to stand down.

The Indefensible moral for Government from last night's proceedings is that attempts at conciliation can be pushed too far. Give the Tory malcontents an inch, and they will take an ell.

INITIATORS OF FEDERAL IDEA

Not Princes But Mont-Ford, Says Lord Lloyd

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 12.

Lord Lloyd in a letter to the "Times" refers to Lord Readings statement in the House of Lords that it was the Princes who initiated the idea of federal solution and says that Federal idea "was in all our minds at the time when the question of future of India was being pondered by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chemsford and that they first initiated federal idea."

He fears that the only inference to be drawn from Lord Reading's statement is that Princes will be made scapegoat in the event of failure of proposals and adds that it is essential to realise that responsibility for any steps taken in regard to future Government of India should rest wholly on shoulders of Parliament.—Reuter.

AIR MAIL

BOMBAY, April 12.

The inward airmail left at 8-45 a.m. with seven passengers, mail including four cases of photo plates and four films of Everest fliers.

The mail carried by the air mail which left Bombay on April 4th was delivered in London on April 11th.—A.P.

BRAHMINS MUST ROOT OUT UNTOUCHABILITY

Hinduism Would Not Be In Present Degraded State If Brahmins Had Not Fallen, Says Gandhiji

In response to a complaint from a Bengali Professor that anti-untouchability work in some areas has degenerated into sheer abuse of Brahmins Gandhiji has declared his own views towards Brahmins and Brahminism in "Harijan" as follows:

I believe Brahminism to be unadulterated wisdom leading one to the realization of Brahma, that is God. If I did not hold that view, I should no longer call myself a Hindu. Brahmins, however, like all the other members of the human family, are not all true representatives of Brahminism. But I have to believe that, of all the classes in the world, the Brahmin will show the largest percentage of those who have given up their all in search of knowledge, that is Truth.

THE GREAT IDEAL.

I know of no system other than Hinduism under which a class has been set apart from generation to generation for the exclusive pursuit of divine knowledge and consigned to voluntary poverty. That Brahmins could not keep up the high standard that they had imposed upon themselves is no special fault of theirs. Their imperfection merely proves that they were as fallible as the rest of mankind, and so corruption crept into the so-called Sacred Books, as we have the spectacle of the most selfless rules governing Brahmins side by side with the selfish rules also made by them in order to help their breed. But it was the Brahmins who rose against the corruptions and selfish interpolations into the sacred texts. It was they who time and again strove to purge themselves and society of evil.

REGARD FOR BOTH.

I confess that I have the highest reverence for Brahminism and a sneaking regard for Brahmins and that, in spite of what is to me the sorrowful speciacle of Brahmins so-called making a frantic effort against the reform movement and lending their undoubted ability to the opposition, I am consoled, and let every unbiassed Hindu be consoled, by the fact that the reform movement, too, is being led by those who are born Brahmins but who to-day take no pride in their birth. If a census was taken of all the workers against untouchability, I think it will be found that the majority of workers who are devoted to the cause without any remuneration or with only just enough to keep body and soul together are Brahmins.

THE DEGRADATION.

But I admit that Brahmins as a class have suffered degradation. If they had not if they had lived up to their profession, Hinduism would not be in the degraded state in which it is. It would be a contradiction in terms to suggest that Hinduism is what it is in spite of the correct life of the Brahmins. That could not be, because the Brahmins themselves have taught us to believe that they are the true custodians of the divine wisdom and that, where there is divine wisdom there is no fear, there is no grinding pauperism there is no high and low state, there is no greed, jealousy war, plunder and the like. Because Brahminism went down, it drew down with it all the other classes of Hindus, and I have not a shadow of doubt in my mind that if Brahminism does not revive, Hinduism must perish and for me the infallible test of the revival of Brahminism that is Hinduism is the root and branch removal of untouchability.

A LEVEL START.

The more I study the Hindu Scriptures and the more I discuss them with all kinds of Brahmins, the more I feel convinced that untouchability is the greatest blot upon Hinduism. This conviction is amply supported by many learned Brahmins who have no axes to grind who are devoted to the pursuit of truth and who receive nothing but not even thinks for their opinion. But to-day Brahmins and Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Shudras are mere labels. There is utter confusion of 'varna' as I understand it and I wish that all the Hindus will voluntarily call themselves Shudras. That is the only way to demonstrate the truth of Brahminism and to revive 'Verna Dharma' in its true state. Because all Hindus may be classed as Shudras, wisdom and power and wealth will not disappear, but they will be all used for the service of not a sectional religion but the service of Truth and Humanity.

Anyway in battling against untouchability and in dedicating myself to that battle I have no less an ambition than to see a complete regeneration of humanity. It may be a mere dream, as unreal as the silver in the sea shell. It is not so to me while the dream lasts and in the words of Romain Rolland, "Victory lies not in realization of the goal but in a relentless pursuit after it."

HARIJAN BILL IN MYSORE COUNCIL

Support By Bangalore Conference

BANGALORE, April 11.

Before a large cosmopolitan gathering to-day Dewan Bahadur Chandra Sejhar Iyer, a retired Chief Judge, opened the All-Mysore Harijans' Conference, convened by the Anti-Untouchability League. Mr. Nurugesam Panchama, a member of the Mysore Legislative Council, presided.

Three resolutions were adopted, one supporting the Untouchability Abolition Bill now before the Mysore Council, the other peading for the continuance of the existing education and service concessions for another 20 years, and the third urging the Government to appoint a committee with Mr. Chandra Sekhar Iyer as president to study the problem of adequate representation of their interests in the various public bodies in the State.—A.P.

MUNICIPAL MEMBERS ON TRIAL

Alleged Destroying Of Records

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, April 11.

A sensation case in which three Municipal Councillors of Wun (Berar) are being tried under Section 201 I.P.C. on a charge of destroying Municipal record in order to screen a Municipal servant from prosecution for alleged embezzlement, is proceeding in the Court of Mr. Rizwi, Magistrate First Class, Yeotmal.

It is alleged that a cattle pound keeper realised in one case, a sum exceeding the actual dues and passed a receipt for the sum recovered. He, however, entered the actual dues in the counterfoil and is alleged to have misappropriated the sum recovered in excess. The Local Bodies Auditor detected the fruad and obtained the original receipt. The three Councillors are then alleged to have obtained the original receipt from the Secretary and destroyed the same. The matter was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Yeotmal who ordered the present prosecution.

The case is now fixed for arguments on the 20th instant. Messrs. N. G. Deo, Abhyanker, Bhalchandra and Pandey are defending the accused.

PROSECUTION WITNESSES IN TROUBLE

Echo Of Borgaon Abduction Case

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, March 11.

Mr. G. L. Subhedar, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur has issued yesterday notices on six prosecution witnesses in what is known as the Borgaon Abduction Case to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for perjury under Section 195 I.P.C.

Mr. Meghe, Hon. Magistrate, and a wealthy Malguzar of Borgaon was prosecuted for attempting to abduct a Mahar girl for immoral purposes and convicted in the lower Court but acquitted on appeal by the Sessions Judge, Wardha, who held that the case was a concoted one.

The Defence Counsel, Mr. Deo, then filed an application that the prosecution witnesses who had made false statements on oath be prosecuted but the same was rejected by the Sessions Judge. Against the decision of the Sessions Judge, a revision application was filed before Mr. Subhedar, A. J. C. which was allowed as stated.

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Vaccination a Failure in India

MISS LOAT DISPOSES OF MYTHS AND SUPERSTITIONS

Claim that Vaccination is Free from Danger Cannot be Sustained

UNANSWERABLE FIGURES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Dr. D. F. Sunavala does not appear to be aware that there are millions of unvaccinated children and young persons in England at the present time. For the last twenty years only half the infants born have been vaccinated and there are a large number of towns in this country in which there has been no smallpox at all to cause mass vaccinations.

As vaccination is non-existent in this very large part of the population, how can the absence of smallpox be due to that operation?

Some eleven years ago Dr. Louis Parkes, addressing the Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute, pointed this out. He found that smallpox and vaccination had declined together and he told the Congress that this proved that the decline of smallpox could not be due to vaccination.

We hold that smallpox is a filth disease, that it comes from poverty and insanitary conditions. When people are extremely poor they cannot get suitable food and their bodies become filled with poison. They live in overcrowded dwellings where external filth is not properly removed and where the water supply is often impure. These are the conditions that breed smallpox. In England the position of the people has steadily improved and at the same time the sanitary condition has also improved.

All the time the authorities relied on vaccination to protect from smallpox we had severe epidemics at intervals but after the terrible outbreak of 1871-72 it was realised that the cities must be cleaned up, a pure water supply given to every town and village, and proper arrangements made for disposing of sewage. This was done under the great Public Health Act of 1875 and it was after that Act got into operation that smallpox showed such a remarkable decline.

TELL-TALE FIGURES.

Dr. Sunavala has only to examine the official statistics in the Government reports and he will find that the population of India is far better vaccinated than the population of England. In 1922 the Health Officer for Madras urged the Madras Legislature to pass a compulsory re-vaccination Bill and he did this because he realised that the compulsory vaccination Act did not prevent severe epidemics of smallpox.

A similar thing happened in Bombay some years ago when the Health Officer to the Bombay Corporation tried to get that Corporation to pass a compulsory re-vaccination motion. In the evidence brought in support of this suggestion it was admitted that persons vaccinated in infancy had contracted smallpox in Bombay.

In England it is constantly declared that there has been a steady decline in smallpox in India since the introduction of compulsory vaccination. This is not true. In the annual report of the Public Health Commission with the Government of India for the year 1927 there is a chart showing the deaths from smallpox from 1885-1927 and there is also a vaccination chart showing the number of primary vaccinations in British India for the same period. There has been an almost steady rise in vaccinations from over 5,000,000 in 1885 to 9,000,000 in 1927.

If vaccination had had any real effect on smallpox in India we should see in the smallpox chart a steady decline in smallpox but nothing of the kind has happened. It shows that during these forty-two years the deaths from smallpox have never been less than 200 per million of the population in any year, while in fifteen of these years they were over 400 per million. In the last three years shown in the chart they were over 400 per million. The worst years were 1889, 1895, 1896, 1908 and 1919. Moreover only seven of these forty-two years were worse than the last two of the period.

This report shows the vaccinal condition of certain cases of smallpox in seven provinces of British India recorded in 1927. Out of 3,398 cases 1,811 were shown to have been vaccinated by the presence of one or more vaccination scars, in 168 other cases vaccination was stated to have been successfully performed, 37 cases had been vaccinated during the incubation period of smallpox, and 259 cases had been successfully re-vaccinated. Less than one-third of the cases were either unvaccinated or unsuccessfully vaccinated.

ATTACKS ON VACCINATED

Replying to Dr. Sunavala's questions: (1) The transfer of smallpox mortality from childhood to later periods of life has continued in England although now more than half the children remain unvaccinated. It is also a fact that if only unvaccinated cases are taken, the same transfer of mortality from childhood has occurred. It must, therefore, have been caused by something else and not by vaccination. A similar transfer of mortality took place in influenza.

(2) It is not always that smallpox passes by vaccinated children and attacks unvaccinated living in the same house. There are records of just the opposite, but it has to be remembered that the unvaccinated and the vaccinated often differ in other respects. The unvaccinated, it will be found, are often much younger than the vaccinated members of a family, or they remain unvaccinated because they have been delicate and no doctor would risk vaccinating them.

I came across an instance of this a few years ago when investigating some smallpox cases in the East end of London. Two girls in one family took smallpox, the older girl vaccinated, recovered and the younger one, unvaccinated, died. I asked why the younger girl had remained unvaccinated and I found that the parents had no objection at all to vaccination but the child had always had a weak heart and no doctor would vaccinate her. It was just what might have been expected that when attacked by small-pox her powers of resistance were less than those of her sister and she succumbed. The presence or absence of vaccination had nothing whatever to do with the matter.

Your correspondent may not know of the case of Mr. George Newman of Gloucester, the secretary of the Anti-Vaccination League of that town, in the outbreak of 1895-96. He lived near the small-pox hospital and his vaccinated servant developed the disease. He had four unvaccinated children but he had the servant nursed at home and not one of his unvaccinated children contracted the small-pox from her.

A similar case is that of the daughters of the late Mr. Osler. He took his family to Bombay and on the return journey one of the girls developed small-pox. Dr. Sunavala would think that this would naturally be the unvaccinated one, but the opposite was the case. It was the vaccinated girl who had small-pox and her unvaccinated sister, who had shared the same cabin until the trouble was discovered remained free.

FATALITIES IN VACCINATED.

(3) Dr. Sunavala carefully qualifies his claim for the nurses by attributing to them a certain amount of immunity. He probably knows that there are records of a large number of cases of small-pox in well-vaccinated doctors and nurses.

Early in 1930 there was a slight outbreak of small-pox in Australia, a ship having brought one or two cases to that country. A nurse was called in to one of the cases and was at once re-vaccinated but developed small-pox seventeen or eighteen days afterwards and died.

In the year 1919 a well-vaccinated missionary came home to England from India and developed small-pox at Wisbech. A nurse who had been twice vaccinated was called in to nurse him and was again vaccinated before taking up her duties. She developed small-pox fourteen days later.

(4) If Dr. Sunavala will examine the English records for the last ten years he will see that there has been a lower fatality rate in the unvaccinated than in the vaccinated and this provides the answer to his question. The vaccinated and the unvaccinated are not similar in other respects.

In former days when the majority of the population were vaccinated the unvaccinated class consisted of the tiny babies, the weak and delicate, the aged and the vagrant class of the community. Whatever disease had attacked this section of the population, it would have been more fatal than to the picked vaccinated class. But as the character of the unvaccinated class changed and the more virile members of the community entered it, the fatality rate of small-pox in that class was reduced until it became less than that of the vaccinated.

(5) It is not correct that smallpox in a vaccinated person always assumes the mild type. Our most serious outbreak of smallpox in London was in 1901-2 when there were almost 10,000 small-pox cases recorded. Nearly 7,000 of these were in vaccinated persons and 705 of these vaccinated persons died. There were 276 re-vaccinated cases and of these 27 died.

"MODIFIED EMALL-POX."

Dr. Sunavala says that the very fact that a disease like "modified small-pox" exists is a testimony to the protective value of vaccinations, but if he will look up the reports of our Ministry of Health he will see that the vast majority of the cases of so-called small-pox—modified small-pox—have been in unvaccinated persons.

I am astonished at Dr. Sunavala's claims for vaccination in Indian cities especially for the City of Calcutta. Here are the average annual death rates from smallpox per million of the population for the City of Calcutta:

	Calcutta.
1881-1890	386
1891-1900	648
1901-1910	1,327
1911-1920	1,029
1921-1930	1,000

In commenting on the 2923 deaths from small-pox that occurred in Calcutta in 1920 Dr. Crake, the Medical Officer of Health, stated that "it is hardly an exaggeration to say that in the tropics primary vaccination cannot be relied upon as a preventive of smallpox."

Dr. Sunavala is apparently depending on some out-of-date records with regard to Germany or he would know that in recent years Germany has had far more small-pox than unvaccinated England. In the years 1910-1919 Germany had 1,460 small-pox deaths while England had only 129, and in the years 1920-1928 Germany had 493 while England had only 183. It is true that Germany had only 2 or 3 deaths from small-pox in the last year or two but England had only 3 in the year 1932.

The laws in Austria and Belgium are the same to-day as they were twenty years ago but these countries have no more small-pox than Germany with its compulsory vaccination law, which by the way is not enforced so rigorously as the outside public imagine. An article in the English "Medical Press" recently quoted from a German medical publication in which it was pointed out that as many as 27 per cent. of the infants who should be submitted to primary vaccination escaped the operation mainly by medical postponement certificates. A considerable proportion of those who should be submitted to re-vaccination also escaped.

AN AMAZING CLAIM.

Dr. Sunavala's statement that "there is no shadow of evidence to connect any disease with vaccination" is amazing. I presume he has never seen the English Registrar-General's reports which for many years contained a column headed "Deaths from cow-pox and other effects of vaccination". For quite a long period over 50 deaths per annum were recorded in this column. In recent years that heading has been dropped but there still appears a heading "Deaths from vaccinia" and in spite of the most strenuous efforts on the part of the medical experts of the Ministry of Health, deaths from vaccinia are still recorded in this report.

If Dr. Sunavala would obtain the reports of the Rolleston Committee on Vaccination and report No. 62 issued by the English Ministry of Health in 1931, he will find that our Government officials admit that vaccination has caused inflammation of the brain (encephalitis) and this terrible danger has induced the Ministry to consider the question of repealing the compulsory vaccination Acts. So serious did our Ministry of Health consider the danger of encephalitis from vaccination that in August, 1929, they issued an order to all local authorities reducing the vaccination marks from four to one and in the accompanying circular they stated that children of school age and adolescents should not be primarily vaccinated unless they were in danger of smallpox.

Professor Ledingham of the Lister Institute, speaking at the Sanitary Congress at Brighton last summer went so far as to say that he would not primarily vaccinate a child of school age even if that child were in danger of mild smallpox.

JENNER'S FAILURE.

Finally Dr. Sunavala's wish for compulsory re-vaccination is a demonstration of the failure of compulsory primary vaccination to stop smallpox and yet Jenner received £30,000 from the English Parliament for his invention which he maintained would prevent smallpox for a whole lifetime if performed on a single occasion with a single insertion.

In his famous "Inquiry" he said that a person once vaccinated was "for ever after" safe from smallpox. Every claim put forward on behalf of vaccination is in turn surrendered and the climax was reached by the French authorities in 1929 when the s.s. "Tuscania" brought cases of smallpox from Bombay. So little belief had they in the protective power of vaccination that they passed a regulation that all visitors to France from England must have been vaccinated within the previous two months. This regulation stopped the tourist traffic which resulted in such a tremendous outcry that it was abolished after being in existence for less than a month. It does not matter what period Dr. Sunavala may claim as protective against smallpox—from nineteen days after vaccination—I could quote from official reports cases of smallpox that had developed within that period.

Yours, etc.,

L. LOAT,
Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League.
296 Vauxhall Bridge Road,
Westminster,
London S.W. 1.
Mar. 29.

P.S.—Dr. Henderson, Medical Officer of Health for Westmorland in his address at the Church Congress in 1926 emphasised the importance of clean dwellings, clean streets and a clean water supply in the fight against all infectious diseases, including smallpox. I am informed by a Bombay friend that the districts of Bombay where the wretched poor live in dark houses and in shockingly insanitary conditions are those where smallpox is most prevalent. He also tells me that filth is only removed from poor quarters of the city once a day instead of twice daily as in localities inhabited by the rich. In a hot climate like that of Bombay it is essential that filth should not be left in the streets to decompose.

L. L.

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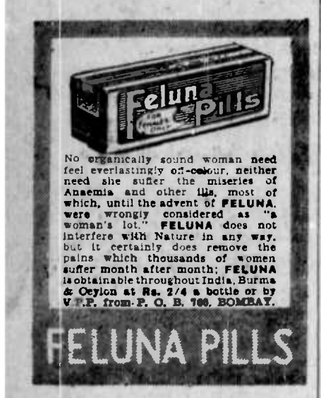

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SERIOUS DRAIN OF STATE RESOURCES

Mysore Dewan Regrets Continuance Of Subsidy And Characterises It As Unjust And Anomalous Levy

BANGLORE, Apr. 11.

Replying to the address presented to-day by the Mysore Chamber of Commerce on the eve of his departure to England in connection with the Joint Parliamentary Committee sittings, Sir Mirza Ismail referred to the two vital questions which, according to him were of first importance to the State.

"UNJUST LEVY."

Referring to the first point namely the State's subside, he expressed profound regret remarking. "This serious drain on the resources of the State still continues. Utter injustice and anomaly of the levy is universally recognised in principle but we can feel no satisfaction nor can we look to the future with any confidence unless the principle is applied in practice."

Regarding the retrocession of the Civil and Military Station in Bangalore the Dewan said, "I am glad to be able to tell you that the Government of India's attitude in this matter is most friendly. It is common knowledge that the question is now being seriously examined and the exact condition of the transfer is yet to be settled but I have every hope that the assigned tract will soon become in fact as it is in law and integral part of the State, very soon the question will be solved in better way for all concerned.

"PROUD OF OUR STANDARDS."

Incidently in refuting the misapprehension rightly or wrongly prevailing in some quarters that if the station should revert to the Mysore Durbar there was likely to be a lowering of the standard of administration he said:

"We in Mysore are proud of our standards. When the assigned tract would come back to us it will be our earnest endeavour not only to maintain but improve the standards of our administration followed at present. Sir Mirza sought the assistance of those assembled in removing from the minds of those concerned any apprehension on this score assuring that the Mysoreans had in no way suffered under such disabilities as the civil population in the assigned tract, but on the other hand they always found His Highness the Maharaja and His Government only too ready to assist them, to listen to their advice and to give them every support in all their difficulties.

TRIBUTE TO CHAMBER.

Sir Mirza recounted the Chamber's past achievement and its manifold activities in furthering the cause of various interests represented therein. He paid a tribute of praise to its recent powerful plea for the protection of Indian silk industry before the Tariff Board.

Finally he announced His Highness the Maharaja's decision empowering the Chamber to elect its own representative to the Mysore Legislative Council.—A. P.

SUCCESS OF BUY INDIAN LEAGUE

Without Arousing Political Alarm

MADRAS, April 11.

"I believe that the remarkable success which attended its efforts within a short period is due to the fact that it aroused no political alarm. On the other hand is has been able to enlist the active sympathy and support of many officials and government departments. It has further extended its activitie to Indian States. In the conditions of this province and the circumstances in which we are placed it is wise and prudent to move that the Buy Indian League should keep clear of political entangements" said the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri presiding over the 1rst anniversary of the "Buy Indian League" this evening at the Gokhale Hall.

Mr. Sastri said that the League supplied the real want in the country and paid tribute to Mr. B. Shivrao the Secretary for his unceasing devotion and the profound knowledge he had brought to bear upon the Leagues activities. Messages of sympathy wishing success to the League were read from Sir Mirza Ismail, the Mysore Dewan and the Director of Industries Travancore and others.—A. P.

EVEREST PARTY OBSERVERS

Injured Replaced By New Men

PURNEA, April 11.

Doctor S. C. Roy of the Indian Meteorological Service in charge of the Everest Party Meteorological Service Calcutta, arrived here with new observers to replace the men injured on 7th April. The latter including Mr. Gupta are improving.

Dr. Roy to-day, flew for observation purposes while Raja P. C. Lal of Nazarganj flew in one of the reconnoitering planes. Dr. Roy returns to Calcutta to-morrow after making fresh arrangements for weather observation.—A. P.

NEW CHIEF OF NAVANAGAR

Installation Ceremony On Friday

JAMNAGAR, April. 12.

The ceremonies in connection with the installation of His Highness the new Maharaja Jamsaheb Shree Digvijaysinhji Bahadur will be performed on April 14.

The Uttar Kriya ceremonies in connection with the death of His Late Highness the Jamsaheb will be performed to-morrow when thousands of people will be fed by the State.

The Sunvala ceremony was performed on April 10, when as a mark of respect to the memory of His late Highness all the Bhayats, officers and the citizens had, as is customary, their moustaches clean shaved.—A.P.

BURMA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

Will Be Held At Rangoon In October

(From A Correspondent.)

RANGOON, April 5.

The All-Burma Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, will be held at the slope of Shwedagon Pagoda, Rangoon, between the 26th of October, and the 2nd of November next.

The objects of the organisers are to encourage cottage and indigenous Industrial, Agriculture and other produce of the province.

Admission to exhibition will be by tickets obtainable at the gate at the rate of annas two per head for every entry. Complimentary tickets will be issued to the donors of Rs. 25/- and above.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND LIABILITIES.

While the Exhibition authorities will try to make arrangements for the safety of Exhibits, no responsibility will be accepted by the Committee for any damage or loss of Exhibits.

Medals and Certificates will be awarded to the best and superior class of Exhibits, and will be at discretion of Judge appointed by the organisers and no objection against the decision of the Judge will be entertained.

ACCOMMODATION.

Exhibitors will have to arrange for their board and lodging.

SPORTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

The organisers of the Exhibition will try to arrange sport and entertainments for the amusement of the visitors to the Exhibition. A special price will be given to the best displayer of Fire-Works.

An information bureau will be formed at the entance and Exhibition guide will be avaitable to condpuct parties of all communities round the exihbition bition on the payment of a normal fee of Rs. 1/-. Exhibition guide book is under comilation. Advertisers are requested to apply for rates and particulars to the Secretary.

ECHO OF SAMADH BOMB EXPLOSION

Jaggoo's 30 Alleged Associates Arrested

LAHORE, April 8.

Echo of Ranjit Singh Samadh Bomb Explosion last February when one man was killed and two injured was heard in the court of the City Magistrate today, when two injured Nihangs were ordered under Section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000 each for a year or in default imprisonment for the same period.

About 30 of dacoits, Jaggoo's alleged associates, were arrested at various places following the arrest of these two men.—A. P.

HUSBAND POISONED

Wife And Her Paramour Charged With Murder

LAHORE, April 8.

That the accused at the instigation of her paramour Mohd. Alam, murdered her husband, by giving him poison through his food was the case unfolded today against Begamjan, who with Mohd. Alam is being prosecuted under Section 302 I. P. C. (Murder) in the Court of Mr. Kanwal Nain Magistrate First Class.

Mohd. Syed, a relative of Gulam Hussain, the deceased was the principal witness. He deposed that the accused Begamjan and deceased were not pulling on well. On 3rd March last Begamjan baked a fresh loaf for her husband which he ate. Witness who was also living in the same house was given a stale loaf. After eating his meal the deceased went to his work but was brought back by some body in a tonga in the afternoon. Gulam Hussain died the same night and was burried the next morning. No doctor was sent for. About twenty days after the death the police came to deceased's house and took with them Begam Jan and the witness to the grave yard where the body of Gulam Hussain was disinterred. The police recovered two stones from the deceased's house which Begamjan had told police were used in powdering the medicine which she had administered to her husband the medicine having been given by co-accused Mohd. Alam.—A. P.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

Car Skids And Crashes Against Tree

AMRITSAR, April 11.

As a result of a serious motor accident, which is reported to have taken place on the Grand Trunk Road this afternoon near Jandiala Guru about 12 miles from Amritsar, Lal Kishenchand Proprietor of Comar Electric Company of Lahore and his 12-years-old daughter are reported to have been killed and seven other members of the family including 2 ladies and 4 boys have been injured, some of them rather seriously.

The whole family was proceeding to Hardwar by their own car near Jadiala, when one of the tyres got punctured and the car skidded crashing against a tree on the road side. They were picked up and brought to Amritsar Hospital in a lorry.

Lala Kishan Chand was about 35 years of age. The injured are being attended to by Dr. Bhagwan Das, the Resident Medical Officer of the Civil Hospital.—A. P.

SOLUTION OF COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Through Cosmopolitan Institutions

AMRITSAR, April 11.

Sir Henry Craik, the Finance Member of the Punjab presided over the prize distribution of the Khalso College. He referred to the rapid expansion of the institution with admirable equipment of buildings and a playground with spare land for instruction in farming. He was glad that students of other communities were also admitted, which spirit should animate every teaching institution.

If students were brought up in an atmosphere where communal considerations were ignored, a few years would see the permanent solution of the most baffling communal problem. He hoped that their desire to become a university would soon be realised as the University Enquiry Committee had recommended it.—A. P.

NOTICE ON B. N. R. WORKMEN

446 From Kharagpur Workshop Will Be Retrenched

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR April 10.

The Agent of the B.N.R. notifies the General Secretary of the Indian Labour Union that it had been decided to retrench 446 workmen from Kharagpur Workshops (235 Loco. 190 Carriage and 21 Electrical). The surplus staff figure will be reduced from six months normal wastage and settling of the surplus staff commences on the 12th May.

A. I. MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The 22nd Session of the All-Indian Maratha Educational Conference will be held on the 15th and 16th inst at Malkapur (Berar) under the Presidentship of H. H. Sir Tukojirao Piwar, Dewas (Senior).

W. P. MAKES VERY SAD READING

"Nothing But Hits And Attacks On Indians"

KARACHI, April 8.

In the course of a letter to the Secretary, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Delhi, the Hon. Secretary, Buyers and shippers' Chamber, Karachi, says:—

In the opinion of the Managing Committee of the Chamber, the Federation ought to make a united and persevering stand for modification of proposals for Indian Constitutional Reform.

HITS AND ATTACKS.

The report issued, generally known as the "White Paper," makes a very sad reading. From page to page, one can see nothing else, but hits and attacks on the inferiority of the Indians to manage their own affairs. It appears that instead of framing proposals for Indian constitutional reforms, it must have made to evolve proposals for safeguarding in the interest of British trade, British service, British Army and the vested interests of British Government and British people.

"SAFEGUARDING PAPER."

The whole paper reads with continued distrust of everything Indian and for India, and it may fittingly be called "The Safeguarding Paper," or "Proposals for Safeguarding British Interests." The proposals are humiliating to the country and are reactionary in every effect. It is difficult to understand from a closer study how the proposals are in any way advanced to the present constitution. On various points the proposals show retardation on the present constitution.

EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

There is not an iota of self-government or even responsible Government in the proposals. The powers vested in the Governor-General and the Governors in the garb of fancy terms are painful.

After criticising in detail the proposals, the letter adds: Thus it can be seen that the whole paper is such which is unacceptable from any point of view. This Chamber regards it as extremely dangerous to the rights of the countrymen and extremely difficult for any Indian industry or Indian business to exist for the sake of India. It practically means giving way to anything and everything in the interests of British industry, British people, British services, and the British public, or else, we will be crushed with the rolling machine.—A.P.

EXTENSIVE RAIN IN WESTERN HIMALAYAS

Western Disturbance Presists Over Kashmir

POONA, April 12.

Yesterday, western disturbance persisted over Kashmir and caused extensive thunderstorm and rain along and near the Western Himalayas. Associated with thunderstorms fairly widespread rain has fallen in Peninsula and North east India.

Pressure has fallen appreciably in North-West India, and a well-marked trough of low pressure extends this morning from Baluchistan to Central Provinces. Both day and night temperatures remain appreciably below normal in the Punjab and interior of Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur and Malabar and local in Assam, Bengal, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, West Rajputana, Konkan Bihar East and North Punjab, and Bombay Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in lower Burma, east United Provinces, south-west Punjab, east Rajputana, south Hyderabad, Mysore, south-east Madras and Madras Deccan.

FORECAST:— Dust-storms or thunder-storms and rain will extend in North-West India, Central India and Central Provinces. Thunderstorm and rain will decrease but continue in Peninsula, extend and increase in north-east India and extend in Upper Burma.—A.P.

AQUATIC TOURNAMENT AT BENARES

To Be Held In Ganges From 30th June

The Private Secretary of His Highness the Maharaja of Benarse writes:—The All-India Aquatic Tournament will be held in the river Ganges on the 30th June. 1st and 2nd July 1933, at Benares. The competition will consist of:—

(1) 15 miles swimming competiton; (2) Short distance races; (3) Water polo; (4) Fancy events; (5) Girls short distance swimming competition; (6) 5 miles swimming competition (for local boys only) and (7) Boat race.

An entry fee of Rs./- will be charged for 15 miles race and Re. 1/- for the local boys 5 miles race. No fee will be charged for any other events. Competitors hailing from outside will be provided with boarding and lodging from the 29th of June 1933 to the 2nd of July 1933 free of charge. Kindly communicate with Babu Bhupendra Nath Biswas, Honrary Magistrate Bhelupur, Benares City.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1933

MALAVIYA ON TREATMENT OF "DELEGATES"

Statement Sent To Home Member

ALLEGED ASSAULTS ON THREE BATCHES OF CONGRESSMEN

Signatories Including M. L. A's. Seek Enquiry Into Calcutta Incidents

NEW DELHI April 11.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's statement, which 24 members of the Assembly have forwarded to the Home Member, for enquiry relates to assaults that are said to have been made at three different places in Calcutta on three batches of delegates from the United Provinces.

INCIDENT AT LAL BAZAR THANA.

The first incident occurred at Lal Bazar Thana, when a batch of 89 delegates had got down from a prison van for being taken to the lock-up. The names of the persons injured given include Maulvi Abdul Latif, Pandit Shiva Dutt of Lucknow and Pandit Shiv Prasad Shukla of Bahraich. These three persons were admitted to the police hospital on March 30, soon after the occurrence, and were taken to the Jail Hospital the next day.

40 DELEGATES INJURED?

The second case occurred when 180 delegates were being marched to Bhawanipur Police Station, under police escort. 40 persons are said to have received injuries. The names of Faqir Chand of Cawnpore, and Ram Sarup and Maujilal of Unao have been mentioned.

DELEGATES ARRESTED AT BHAWANIPUR THANA.

The last incident relates to the arrest of 21 delegates at Bhawanipur Thana. It is stated that leading Congressmen named Thakur Munshi Singh and Rastom Satin of Jhansi got the fact of the assault made on them and recorded it in the police diary.

SIGNATORIES.

Signatories to the representation to the Home Member include Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhry, Syed Murtza Saheb, Mr. Harbilas Sarda, Mr. B. Das, Mr. S. C. Jog, Mr. R. P. Bagla, Mr. K. C. Neogy and Mr. Azhar Ali.—A. P.

HAIG'S ASSURANCE TO DAS

Copy Of Malaviya's Statement To Be Forwarded To Bengal Government For Enquiry

NEW DELHI, April 12.

Sir Harry Haig has sent the following reply to Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., regarding the allegations of ill-treatment meted out to Congress volunteers brought forward by Pandit Malaviya:—

Dear Mr. Das,—I write to acknowledge receipt of the letter signed by you and a number of other members of the Legislative Assembly forwarding the statement issued by Pandit Malaviya relating to certain incidents in connection with the recent attempt to hold the Congress Session at Calcutta, and drawing my attention, in particular, to the serious allegations contained in the statement, regarding the assaults by the police on members of the Congress after they had been taken into custody. I am forwarding a copy of this statement to the Government of Bengal, if the matter has not already been brought to their notice, to take steps to have the allegations fully inquired into and inform Government of India of the result.

Yours sincerely,
H.G. Haig."

—A.P.

SAROJINI NAIDU RELEASED

Proceeding To Bombay After Seeing Mahatma

POONA, April 12.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was released at 6 a.m. to-day from the Women's Jail at Yeravda, ten days before the expiry of her full term of imprisonment. A lady friend "unconnected with politics" received her at the jail gate, and garlanded her. She immediately motored to the city.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu looked cheerful and told the Associated Press representative, who saw her just after the release, that her jail life had been quite happy.

"Birds and trees received me and I will be staying in the roads of Poona till I leave this" she said in her characteristic manner, in reply to further questions.

SEEING MAHATMA.

She added that she was interviewing Mahatma Gandhi before noon, and would proceed to Bombay where she expected to stay for a couple of days, and then leave for Hyderabad.

She declined to comment on the political situation before acquainting herself with all the facts.

FREEDOM FOR A FEW DAYS?

Asked what was her future programme, she replied: "I do not know myself but any way I am going to enjoy my freedom just for a few days."—A.P.

MRS. NAIDU SEES GANDHIJI

POONA, April 12.

Mrs. Naidu visited Gandhiji at noon to-day. She was accompanied by Mr. P. Kodant Rao. The conversation with Gandhiji touching upon the Harijan movement was most amusing and entertaining both for Gandhiji and Mrs. Naidu. Incidently she complained to Gandhiji that pressman had been troubling her for a statement on the White Paper which she had not seen."

"But why not give them a statement on White hairs". Asked Mahatma Gandhiji pointing to a few white things in her hair: 'I got them on account of you; they became grey during the five days of your fast", She retorted.

Outside the jail she stated that she had no information regarding her son's arrest and release afterwards beyond newspaper reports. She had lost a few pounds in weight but that was not unwelcome.

Mrs. Naidu was arrested in last April at Bandra while she was proceeding to Delhi from Bombay as acting President of the Congress.—A.P.

GANDHI LETTER BEFORE "ELDERS"

Report Entirely Without Foundation, Says Home Secretary

NEW DELHI, April 11.

"The course of events in the Legislative Assembly has been more than usually uncertain", remarked Sir Fazli Hussain, the Leader in the Council of State, to-day, when it met to see the Secretary lay on the table bills passed by the Lower House.

The Haj Bill was the only measure placed. Sir Fazli hoped that certain other bills be passed to-day and to-morrow. In the circumstances the President adjourned the meeting till to-morrow 7 p.m. when other bills might come up.

All bills including the Haj Bill will be taken for consideration on Saturday which is the last day of the session.

To-day Kalikar asked for short-notice questions about the "Bombay Chronicle" publication of a letter said to have been written by Mahatma Gandhi to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Mr. Hallett, the Home Secretary, repeated substantially the Home Member's reply to Mr. B Das's questions on the same subject put in the Assembly earlier in the day. The newspaper report was entirely without foundation. There was so truth whatever in the statement appearing in the press. Nor had Mahatma Gandhi of his own initiative addressed any such statement to the Viceroy or the Government of India. Of course it was always open to the Congress to co-operate in framing the new constitutional proposals if they wished to do so.—A.P.

PUNISHING "REDSHIRTS"

Three Frontier Villages Asked To Pay Rs. 100 Each

PESHAWAR, April 12.

A gazette extraordinary states, that whereas the Governor-in-Council is satisfied that certain red shirt inhabitants of villages, Dhere, Likparni, and Shamozai (Mardan) are acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order holding meetings attended by volunteers in uniform and raising revolutionary cries and disturbing public tranquility, now, therefore, the Governor-in-Council in exercise of the powers conferred on him under Section 23 (1) Frontier Public Tranquility Act, sanctions imposition of Rs. 100 from each of the said villages. —A. P.

MOSCOW TRIAL

Silet Multitudes Throng Courts To Hear Charges

(Special Cable).

MOSCOW, April 12.

As the famous clock on the Tower of Kremlin strikes 12, six Metropolitan Vickers English employees will enter the room daubed with blue. The Trades Union Hall will be thronged with silent multitudes in order to hear the impassive Russian voice, read for four or five hours the massive indictment which may mean death or exile.

Within the packed court-room, there will be a feeling that the implacable working of the soulless machinery of Soviet justice will be calling for the account of the six Englishmen to decide whether the Metropolitan Vickers raid was a vast bungle or a Machiavellian coup.

Opinion is expressed that the Soviet will, in no way be anxious that the trial should be "cause celebre."

ANGLO-SOVIET RELATIONS.

Some circles hope that there will not be a verdict which might irrevocably strain the hitherto friendly Anglo-Soviet relations.

Mr. Strang and other members of the Embassy will be present in the court to hear the indictment, the substance of which the Soviet refuses to reveal despite world-wide anxiety.

"MISREPRESENTATION OF FACTS."

Sir Felix Pole, Chairman, Metropolitan Vickers Company, replying to the "Technica" charges said that his confidence in M. Monkhouse warranted his support to his repudiation of the charges in the article, as a gross misrepresentation of facts.

RUSSIA ACCUSED OF PREPARING FOR WAR

Sequel To Evacuation Of Manchurian Rolling Stock To Russian Territory

HARBIN, April 12

Russia is openly accused by the Japanese official newspaper "Harbin Times" of preparing war in connection with the dispute over the alleged evacuation of the Manchurian rolling stock to Russian territory.

Over 50 per cent. of the Chinese Eastern Railway's rolling stock have been evacuated, according to the newspaper, which adds that Russia is hurriedly increasing her transit facilities of the Siberian railways in the event of war with Japan.

BREAKING DISARMAMENT DEADLOCK

"Mac" Going To Washington Responding To Roosevelt's Call For Doing Service "For God"

WASHINGTON, April 11.

By proposing that the United States and other signatories to the Kellog Pact should consult together in the event of the violation of the Pact, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is expected to make a formidable effort when he reaches Washington to break the Disarmament deadlock. Official quarters believe that if Mr. MacDonald's proposal equally satisfies the United States and France, something definite may be accomplished.

"DOING FOR GOD."

"Do come to spend week-end with me. I am sure in the week-end we can do more for God than has been done for a long time."

In these cordial words President Roosevelt invited Mr. MacDonald to go to Washington. It became known to-night.

Success of the conversations will be measured by the establishment of closer co-operation between America and Britain. There is no prospect of Mr. MacDonald intruding the subject of British debt into a much wider international field to be surveyed and considered. War debts will only be discussed as far as they merge into the general "landscape" of conversations.

COVERING WIDE RANGE OF SUB ECTS

At the forthcoming conversations at Washington it is learned no question will be barred. Talks are expected to cover a wide range of subjects, including war debts in general, date of the world economic conference, tariff policy, International Exchanges, world trade methods, co-operation on such questions as Geneva and disarmament.

The general situation in Europe will also be discussed. The purpose of the meeting is simply to exchange views. No attempt will be made to make agreements.—Reuter.

AIR DISARMAMENT AND COLONIES

Premier's Statement In Commons

LONDON, April 11.

In the House of Commons, Captain Evans asked whether in connection with Air disarmament, Mr. MacDonald would obtain the views of the Government of India, the High Commissioner of Iraq, and the Governor of Aden, relative to the experience gained by the use of air-craft in undeveloped territories.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the views of the Government of India and the Ambassador of Iraq had been fully considered.

Importance attached to the use of aircraft in undeveloped territories was emphasised in reservation in the White Paper on 17th November 1932 and the Draft Convention recently tabled at Geneva. It would not be in public interest to publish the dispacthes referred to.—Reuter's Special.

INJURY NOT VERY SERIOUS

Larwood To Play From Beginning Of Coming Season

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 11.

The doctor informed cricketer Larwood that the feet injury sustained in the final Test, was not of a serious character. He hopes that Larwood will be able to play at the commencement of the coming season, contrary to earlier reports.

Larwood's injury is of a very rare kind. Two sesamoid bones under the ball of the large toe of the left foot were fractured.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, April 11.

Regarded dispassionately the Joint Select Committee is a strong body. Such a Committee is not likely to be a mere tool of Government as some critics have suggested, says the "Daily Telegraph."

The "Morning Post" says the Government has loaded the Committee with its own supporters from the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Government mean to force their policy through regardless of apprehensions of their supporters in Parliament or in country.—Reuter.

ACTIVITY ON LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Further Sharp Advance In Silver

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 11.

On the Stock Exchange, encouraged by better New York advices, more activity was displayed, especially among the trans-Atlantic issues and leading oil shares.

Most of the commodity markets were also better, the chief feature elsewhere being a further sharp advance of silver, chiefly due to American speculative buying.

On Wall Street the opening was good on better trade news.—Reuter.

REDUCTION IN ELECTRIC RATES

Question Under Consideration In Madras

MADRAS, April 11.

A conference was held at the Secretariat this afternoon to consider the question of the reduction in electricity rates, charged by the Madras Electric Supply Corporation. The Law Member, The Chief Engineer for Electricity and a representatives of the Electric Supply Corporation attended.—A. P.

BUS COLLIDES WITH TRAIN

2 Killed And 15 Injured On N. W. Ry.

MULTAN, April 11.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent N. W. Railway wires from Multan under date April 11.—At the level crossing gate between Jhakkaladhana and Jaranwala stations on the Lyallpur Jaranwala section a motor lorry crashed through closed gates and collided with the 454 down passenger.

The gateman on duty and 15 of the occupants of the lorry were injured and one was killed. The injured were conveyed by the same to the civil hospital at Jaranwalla. One of the injured has subsequently died. A Divisional Officers enquiry is being held forthwith.—A. P.

SIR A. HYDERI LEAVING FOR BOMBAY ON 18th

HYDERABAD, April 12.

Sir Akbar Hyderi leaves Hyderabad for Bombay 'en route' to England on the morning of 18th.—A.P.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO MR. CHETTY

Madras Corporation's Decision

MADRAS, April 11.

The Madras Corporation at a special meeting, to-night, unanimously resolved to present a civic address to Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, the Assembly President. A sum not exceeding Rs. 100 was voted for the purpose.—A. P.

LORDS PASS RUSSIAN BILL

On the eve of the trial of tthe British engineers at Moscow, the House of Lords without division passed the second reading, the committee stage and the third reading of the Russian Goods Import Prohibition Bill.

Lord Hailsham, moving the second reading, declared that the Metropolitan Vickers had long had dealings with the Soviet, and it was to the Company's interest to remain on friendly terms with the Russian Government as the Company had a million and half sterling contracts outstanding.

"UTTERLY TERRIFIED."

Referring to the Ambassador's visit to the prisoners, he said that three days in the Russian prison had made them utterly terrified of speaking, and it took a great deal to produce such effect in three days on Englishmen or Scotsmen.

Lord Passfield, while criticising the Bill, welcomed the Government's assurance that, it would be used to no purpose other than the defence of the six engineers.—Reuter's Special.

MENACE OF JAPANESE COMPETITION

Manchester League Asks Government To Take Prompt Action

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 11.

The menace to Lancashire's trade, of Japanese competition was stressed at a meeting at Manchester, organised by the Cotton Trade League. Mr. Chorlton, M.P., declared that Lancashire faced a competitor such as it had never before encountered.

A resolution was passed urging reduction to revenue basis, of Indian cotton and textile duties and calling on Government to take prompt measures to impose on foreign goods entering colonies and dependencies, such duties as to give British products a fair opportunity of competition.

OIL WELLS TO CLOSE DOWN

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Apr. 11.

The Austin Texas Railroad Commission has ordered 10,000 oilwells, notice for the closing of which was given on the 6th to remain closed until the 24th April.

Only tests on certain wells in order to obtain data of potential production will be permitted during the next ten days.

TWO KILLED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Six Receive Serious Injuries

Tragedy Near Amritsar On G. T. Road

LAHORE, April 11.

A serious motor accident is reported to have occurred near Amritsar on the Grand Trunk Road this afternoon. Mr. Kishanchand, the Proprietor of the Kumar Electric Company, Lahore, with seven members of his family was going in their car to Hardwar in connection with the Kumbh Fair, when the car met with an accident resultisg in Mr. Kishan chand and his six-year-old daughter being killed and the remaining six receiving mose or less serious injuries.

Further details are lacking.—A.P.

RAJA'S PALACE GUTTED

Devastating Fire Near Purnea

PURNEA, April 11.

The palace of the Raja of Srinagar near Purnea is reported to have been gutted completely as a result of a devastating fire yesterday causing serious damage to property.—A. P.

Edited by V. V. KUMTEKER (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.